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SAVING A POST FOR MARTIN

Boss Platt Juggles with the Appellate Court Judgeships.

TWO GOOD PLACES LEFT VACANT

Martin to Have One of Them in Case He Shall Fail to be Chosen Judge of the Court of Appeals.

PLATT NOT AT ALL SURE OF HIS ELECTION

Report Has It that He and Gov. Morton Smelled Defeat When They Made the Recent Assignments.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The article headed "The Boss and the Courts," published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, has been read with great interest in this city.

The facts in connection with the designation of Judges of the Supreme Court to be members of the Appellate Division only needed to be set forth to create a feeling among lawyers that it was time the leaders of the Republican State machine released their grip from the throat of the blind goddess.

Many comments had been made on the failure of Gov. Morton to designate Judge Mayham to a place in the Appellate Division. No reason was assigned for the Governor's course. But when it was recalled that Judge Mayham was the Judge who tried the suit by which Mr. Platt was ousted from the post of New-York Quarantine Commissioner, and his residence was fixed in Tioga County, it was clear enough that the "boss" had taken a hand in the recent distribution of judicial honors.

Some who have analyzed the list of Judges designated by Gov. Morton as members of the Appellate Division have seen another fact which they regard as having great significance.

"Platt and Morton have given up the election of the Republican candidates in advance," an Albany lawyer remarked today to the correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as a group of lawyers were discusing the article in THE TIMES. This comment in effect has been made by several others who have read that article.

The fact which led to the comment was the vacancy in one of the four departments. In the Third Department the Judges designated were: Charles E. Parker, Presiding Justice; D. Cady Herrick, Charles S. Landon, and John R. Putnam, Associate Justices.

The Constitution fixes the number of Associate Justices as four for each department, except the first, where there must be six. There is a vacancy in the Second Department, and one also in the Third.

It is a theory which has been advanced by some who have noticed these vacancies that Judge Celora E. Martin is to be designated to fill the vacant place in the Third District. Judge Martin is now the candidate of the Republican Party for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He is rated by Republicans as one of the most eminent of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in his judicial district.

What is more to the point, as things seem to be going this year in judicial affairs, he is in the good graces of Thomas C. Platt.

His home is in Binghamton, and so he is a near neighbor of Mr. Platt whenever the latter happens to be at home in his County of Tioga.

Judge Martin was Mr. Platt's candidate for the nomination at the Saratoga Convention. Mr. Platt said he was for him. The Tioga County delegates were instructed for him, and Mr. Platt was a delegate.

One of the vacant Judgeships would be a convenient place for Judge Martin, if, after the election of Nov. 5, he still should be nothing more than a Supreme Court Judge.

It looks to some as if Mr. Platt and Gov. Morton were not so confident of electing the Republican State ticket that they were willing to shut out Judge Martin by designating the full quota for the Third District.

It may be that Mr. Platt proposes to do even better for Martin in the event of his defeat at the polls. It is suggested that Mr. Platt, through his ties of kinship with Judge Parker—the Judge is a cousin of the "boss"—might be able to provide a place as a presiding Justice for Judge Martin. Judge Parker would be expected to withdraw from the post of Presiding Justice, and then Judge Martin would step into his judicial shoes.

The very fact that things have come to such a pass that the Judges of the Supreme Court can be juggled with by Republican machine leaders is the most disgraceful part of the situation. It is, nevertheless, entertaining just at this time to think that Mr. Platt and Gov. Morton were such prudent statesmen as to leave a place where an unsuccessful candidate might alight.

Many stories are told of the trading, the dickering, and the log-rolling which made so large a part of the business of the Judicial Conventions of this year.

Every one who has taken enough interest in the fusion ticket in New-York to read about it knows that the Supreme Court candidates cut a considerable figure in the "truck and dicker" by which that ticket was made up. New-York is the First Judicial District. In the second, which includes Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, and Dutchess, the nominations were made after an amount of log-rolling and bargaining which would do credit to a ward caucus in the "Gashouse District."

The district is the home of some of the most expert politicians who owe allegiance to the State machine. Benjamin B. Odell of Newburg, the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, won a great political victory when he secured the nomination of Col. William D. Dickey for a place on the Supreme Court bench. Col. Dickey for years has been prominent in his part of the State as a politician. He has divided honors of late with Mr. Odell as the political "boss" in Orange County. He is a Platt man.

If the transactions—the promises and the trades—by which Speaker Hamilton Fish of Putnam, the backers of Clarence Lexow of Rockland, Jacob Worth of Kings, and the other Platt men succeeded in securing the nomination of Col. Dickey were all known they would present a most undignified spectacle.

It might be proper to remark that there is a slight coolness between Speaker Fish and Chairman Odell, growing out of that Judicial Convention. Mr. Fish is accused by the friends of Mr. Odell of having failed to carry out all the terms of the agreement by which the Putnam County delegates were to support Mr. Odell's man.

In the Fifth Judicial District there was a struggle for the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court, which continued for several days. It ended in the nomination of William E. Scripture. Without any reference to his qualifications as a Judge, and they may be good, he is spoken of as "Hackett's man Scripture." Hackett is Chairman of Mr. Platt's State Committee, and it seemed worth while for him to go to Syracuse to assist in nominating Scripture.

It required a long time to secure votes enough to nominate, for there was a deadlock. However, Mr. Scripture received the nomination. His home is in Rome, in Oneida County. After he was in the field, possibly as payment for the services of Mr. Hackett in helping secure the nomination, he began some campaign work on behalf of the State machine.

He evidently is moved by proper springs of gratitude. It was a week or two after he was nominated that papers in his own county put him into a Sunday afternoon conference in Mr. Hackett's back office, in Utica, in which it was said steps had been taken to save the Platt machine from defeat by Coggeshall in the Oneida Senatorial District.

The Judicial Conventions in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, together wth the events which preceded them—the selection and the trade and sale of delegates—were samples of the worst kind of political log-rolling.

The contests were waged by the machine precisely as they would have been if there had been political instead of judicial plums at stake.

These facts have been emphasized to-day by the appearance of the hand of the "boss" in the designation of the Appellate Court Justiceships. Lawyers are asking if Mr. Platt is trying to control the judicial as well as the legislative departments of the Government of this State.

MR. PLATT REFUSED AN INTERVIEW.

His Views Sought Regarding Gov. Morton's Court Appointments.

Thomas C. Platt was in his office, in the United States Express Company's Building, yesterday, when an attempt was made by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to interview him in regard to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's story telegraphed from Albany Sunday. This was to the effect that in the last appointment of Judges to the appellate division of the Supreme Court, Gov. Morton had in some way managed to punish Mr. Platt's enemies and reward his friends.

The inference, of course, was that Mr. Platt had a hand in the appointments.

There was some delay after the card was taken to the "Tioga chieftain." Then came the reply, brought by Mr. Platt's private secretary, that:

"Mr. Platt is positively unable to see a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day."

A moment later he denied his presence to several visitors, the secretary informing them that he was at dinner, and would not return until late.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REGISTRATION CASE

A Motion to Dismiss the Appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A motion to dismiss the appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in the South Carolina registration law case was submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day upon briefs filed by Attorney General Barber of the State of South Carolina in support of the motion, and by Henry N. Obear in opposition.

The original complainant in the case brought suit for an injunction restraining one of the registration officers of the State from preventing him registering in time to vote for the candidates for the Constitutional Convention now in session in that State. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Goff, which the Circuit Court of Appeals refused to make permanent, dismissing the complaint. Attorney General Barber says that the appeal should be dismissed for two reasons; (1) that the judgment of the Court of Appeals is conclusive, and (2) that the election for members of the Constitutional Convention having passed, there is now no ground of controversy between the parties upon which the Supreme Court of the United States can act.

AN INSANE MAN IN THE TREASURY

He Demands a Draft for $317,000,000 for an Alleged Claim.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—T. B. Mangan, a middle-aged white man who says he hails from the State of Washington, was placed in the hands of the Washington (D. C.) police this morning to inquire into his sanity.

He called at 10 o'clock this morning upon United States Treasurer Morgan and demanded a draft for $317,000,000 in payment of a claim he had against the United States Government for 12,000 tons of gold lost by the sinking of the steamer Victoria some years ago. He said he had communicated with President Cleveland and he had said his claim should be paid.

When asked if he had seen the President he answered no, but said he had talked with him by means of fairy sounds known only to the two men. Treasurer Morgan immediately called a Treasury watchman and whispered to him that the man was a crank, and then in loud tones directed the watchman to accompany Mr. Mangan to the Treasury and see to it that he was given a draft for $317,000,000. The watchman handed Mr. Mangan over to the police.

No Appropriation for Interest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—The discovery has been made that the last Legislature neglected to appropriate money to pay interest on the State debt, amounting to about $270,000 a year. The new fiscal year will begin Friday, and there will be interest due soon after the beginning of the year. State Auditor Daily and State Treasurer Scholz will endeavor to find a way to pay the interest charges in the absence of authority by law, but if they cannot it will be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature to make the appropriation. The State debt amounts to about $7,000,000.

Paying the Mora Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Several of the assignments made by Antonio Maxima Mora of part of his interest in the Mora indemnity were paid at the State Department today in the form of orders against the fund held by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York. The largest of these was for $10,000. The delay in paying the assignments made by Mr. Mora to his attorneys, Nathaniel Page and Dr. Rodriguez, is due to an attempt that is being made to scale down the amount of the subassignments made by Mr. Page.

Honoring Penn's Memory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The two hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the landing of William Penn was celebrated with appropriate exercises by the 130,000 public school pupils of Philadelphia to-day. In every classroom the history of the founding of Pennsylvania and the story of Penn's life and deeds were retold. The anniversary of the landing was yesterday, but the observance was postponed until to-day, so that the children would more conveniently and appropriately pay tribute to the great founder's memory.

Mass meeting at Cooper Union to-night. Mayor Strong will preside. Ex-Mayors Hewitt, Edson, and Grant will speak on the great issue of the day, Canal Improvement.—Adv.

FALL OF RIBOT CABINET

A Mortal Motion on the Subject of the Southern Railway.

THE RESULT UTTERLY UNEXPECTED

Rouanet Charged the Government with Shielding Culprits and Making a Scapegoat of Edmond Magnier.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Rouanet, Socalist, made an interpellation in regard to the Southern Railway scandals, and condemned the Government for making Senator Magnier a scapegoat while shielding much worse culprits than he.

The vote by which the motion of M. Rouanet was adopted was 310 to 211. The motion was as follows:

"The Chamber of Deputies, considering that it is proper to interdict its members from taking part in the operations of financial syndicates, is resolved to throw complete light on the affairs of the Southern Railways, and invites the Minister of Justice to fulfill all his responsibilities."

Immediately upon the adoption of the motion the Ministers filed out of the Chamber for the purpose of proceeding to the Palace of the Elysée, the residence of President Faure, and placing their resignations in his hands.

The downfall of the Cabinet has caused great excitement in the city, and there is a large crowd of persons around the Chamber.

The Ministry which has just gone out of office was constituted Jan. 27, 1895, ten days after the election of Félix Faure as President of the republic. It was constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Finance—M. RIBOT.
Minister of the Interior—M. LEYGUES.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. HANOTAUX.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M. POINCARE.
Minister of Justice—M. TRARIEUX.
Minister of the Colonies—M. CHAUTEMPS.
Minister of Commerce—M. ANDRE LEBON.
Minister of Agriculture—M. GADAUD.
Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral BESNARD.
Minister of War—Gen. JAMONT.
Minister of Public Works—M. DUPUY-DUTEMPS.

Like the preceding Ministry of M. Dupuy, the Ribot Cabinet has been overthrown on a railway question. Some time since a magisterial investigation was begun into the connection of certain French Senators and Deputies with the South of France Railway syndicate, due to an accusation made in the Chamber by M. Rouanet.

M. Rouanet declared that Edmond Magnier, a Senator from Var, and at that time chief editor of L'Evènement, had received 87,500f. as part of the profits of the syndicate, which had been organized by the late Baron de Reinach, of Panama Canal notoriety.

Later a report was made by M. Flory, the official accountant in the inquiry, which supplied overwhelming evidence against the members of the syndicate.

The railway in question was a short one, built with a few branches in two or three departments of Southeastern France. Corruption of officials and other illegal practices were resorted to to obtain the concession for the road and its branches, and a guarantee of interest on the capital, which was watered to an incredible extent. The budgets of the departments were crippled for years to come to build and support the railway, which passes through a region incapable of furnishing a traffic of any consequence.

The result of the inquiry was the arrest of a number of politicians and dishonest contractors. It appears from the charges made by M. Rouanet in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that there was a disposition on the part of the Government to shield those concerned in the scandal, with the exception of Senator Magnier. However this may be, the fact remains that M. Magnier was indicted, but before he could be brought to trial he disappeared. Subsequently he returned to Paris and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100f.

The excitement caused by the overthrow of the Government was all the more intense, as it was, practically speaking, totally unexpected. The opinion expressed in Le Gaulois that it was possible that the Ministry would be driven out of office on M. Rouanet's interpellation in nowise expressed the general view. In political circles scarcely a doubt was entertained that the Government would be successful in securing from the Chamber a vote of confidence. The result of the vote came as a bolt from the blue even to many of those whose vote was adverse to the Cabinet.

In his speech on his interpellation, M. Rouanet reiterated his statement that the facts of the fraud had long been known to a majority of the members of the Chamber, but that they had maintained an icy attitude when the suggestion was made that the real culprits be prosecuted. He concluded by demanding that M. Trarieux, Minister of Justice, should give the names of the real benefiters of the frauds, and that the Government should resolutely prosecute the offenders.

M. Rouanet was followed by other speakers for and against the interpellation, and then M. Trarieux ascended the tribune, and made a brave defense of the Government. He scoffed at the suggestion that the Government was screening culprits, and declared that the late Baron de Reinach, who was badly mixed up in the Panama Canal scandal, was the only person who had benefited by the frauds.

M. Trarieux gave the names of the members of the railway syndicate, and the number of shares held by them. He concluded by appealing to the Chamber to cast a sensible vote on the interpellation.

The Centrists warmly applauded M. Trarieux on the conclusion of his speech, and it seemed as though the debate had ended in favor of the Cabinet. But M. Jourdan, a Republican member, intervened, and in a satirical speech rebuked the Ministry for playing a cruel comedy.

Charles Pelletan, Radical Republican, then emphasized the judicial paradox of acquitting Martin, André, and Robin, and condemning Magnier. He insisted that documents had been eliminated from the brief at the trial of the first-named, and that the Government had connived at the elimination.

Mr. Trarieux again stated that it was impossible for the Government to prosecute men who had not incurred penal responsibilities.

M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, then offered to accept the order of the day, pure and simple, but the offer was rejected. Dr. Herbert, Republican, then moved that the Chamber interdict its members from participation in financial syndicates. M. Ribot accepted the motion and it was unanimously carried. A vote was then taken, with the result above stated, on M. Rouanet's motion. This called for the prosecution of all the guilty parties.

Shortly after the withdrawal of the Ministers for the purpose of tendering their resignations to President Faure, the Chamber took an adjournment until Nov. 4. The resignation of the Cabinet was formally handed to the President at the Palace of the Elysée this evening. It is expected that the next Cabinet will consist of a Bourgeois-Peytral combination.

Gustave Armand Rouanet, whose activity against those concerned in the railway scandal has upset the Ministry, is a Socialistic Republican, and represents the Second Circonscription of the Eighteenth Arrondissement of the Seine. He was born at Oupia, Hérault, Aug. 14, 1855. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, and was re-elected in 1893. In the latter year he was for the first time elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, defeating the Abbé Garnier, Christian Socialist, and M. Lelorrain, Socialist. He is a journalist by profession, being connected with the Socialist paper Cri Du Peuple, and also with La Revue Socialiste. He was private secretary to Benoit-Malon, the French Socialist writer.

ROBBED MRS. C. C. MARTIN

Charles M. Comstock Admits Stealing Diamonds Worth $6,500—The Jewels Lost in Gambling.

Charles M. Comstock, a handsome, well-dressed Californian, about twenty-six years old, who is said to be connected with some well-known families in San Francisco, was arrested yesterday at the Hotel Martin by Central Office detectives on a charge of stealing diamonds worth $6,500 from Mrs. Caroline Colton Martin of Berkeley, Alameda County, Cal. He was locked up at Police Headquarters.

Comstock admitted taking the jewels, and told what he had done with them. The police are now waiting advices from San Francisco to learn whether Comstock is to be held for extradition.

The first information the police had regarding him came in a letter from W. J. Bartlett, a lawyer of 328 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, which was received by Acting Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau on Oct. 12. The letter gave a description of Comstock, and asked for his arrest should he appear in this city, for having stolen jewelry worth $6,500, which had been intrusted to him by Mrs. Colton Martin, who is the widow of Henry McLean Martin, a very well-known Californian. Comstock, it was said, had acted in a friendly way as Mrs. Martin's agent in real estate transactions until August last. Early in that month he went to Mrs. Martin and told her that he required $1,000, immediately to meet an assessment upon a piece of property on Grant Avenue, San Francisco, owned by her. The assessment being due that day, and Mrs. Martin having no ready cash, she handed to Comstock three valuable diamond ornaments, heirlooms in her family, and asked him to pawn them. He took them, but, instead of carrying out his instructions, left the city and was not heard of again.

Comstock is related to members of the firm of C. F. Wiley & Sons, publishers, at 53 East Tenth Street, in this city, and his uncle, Major Gen. Comstock, is the manager of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Believing, therefore, that Comstock would eventually drift to New-York, Lawyer Bartnett, in whose hands Mrs. Martin placed the case, wrote to the New-York Detective Bureau, asking for his arrest.

Acting Captain O'Brien, on receiving the letter, placed Detectives Holland and Pfaehler on the case. They called at the publishing house of Wiley & Sons and learned that a M.. W. S. Brown of 60 White Street had seen Comstock in New-York and probably knew where he was. Mr. Brown was found, and he innocently guided the detectives to Comstock, who was stopping at the Hotel Albert. He was found in the barroom of the Hotel Martin, at Eighth Street and University Place, and was promptly arrested.

When taken before Acting Captain O'Brien, at Police Headquarters, Comstock at once admitted appropriating and selling the diamonds. The larger portion, he said, he had pawned with a jeweler named Maconski, in Kearney Street, San Francisco, for $800, and had afterward sold the tickets to the same man for $100.

The most valuable piece, however—a pear-shaped diamond set in a scarfpin—purchased at Tiffany's in 1881 for $3,000, he had given to a bookmaker named Beverley, at the Grand Hotel, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in return for a loan of $1,100.

Papers found in Comstock's possession proved his statements to be true. They also showed that he had left Beverley, after making an unsuccessful bet on credit, which he was afterward unable to liquidate. At intervals he had tried to boom some California mining shares.

Acting Captain O'Brien telegraphed to Chief Crowley of the San Francisco police announcing Comstock's arrest, and asking for instructions as to holding him. In the meantime, the prisoner was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and was remanded to Police Headquarters, to await a reply from San Francisco.

Comstock's uncle, Gen. Comstock, called at Police Headquarters last night, but he was not allowed to see the prisoner.

QUAY IS SQUARELY FOR REED

The Pennsylvania Senator Says as a Second Choice He Would Prefer McKinley or "Some Other Suitable Candidate."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Senator Quay returned from Washington to-day. He was asked if the reports sent out from New-York that he favored Reed for President were true, and he said they were. When asked if McKinley was his second choice, Mr. Quay replied:

"McKinley or some other suitable candidate. But it is too early yet to tell who will be the strongest candidate. That will depend on the choice of some of the other States—New-York, for instance."

"But, Mr. Quay, it was sent out from New-York that Platt favored Reed, with you."

"Well, he didn't tell me that," answered Mr. Quay, and then the junior Senator from Pennsylvania ceased talking.

Arthur Van Weick a Milwaukee Boy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Arthur Van Weick, who, cable dispatches announce, has made a decided hit on the concert stage in Germany, is a Milwaukee boy who until two years ago was only classed as an ordinary vocalist. He was born in this city, and is the son of the late John Van Weick, an artist. He is about twenty-eight years old. While he attended the public schools here his voice attracted some attention, and his parents sent him to the conservatory in this city and then to Europe for a course of study.

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THE OIL PIPES WERE LAID

Despite the Efforts of the Delaware and Lackawanna.

HARD FIGHTS BETWEEN THE PARTIES

Three Men Seriously Wounded, and More Trouble Expected To-day Between the Opposing Elements.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—There is every indication of serious trouble here within the next few hours. The employes of the United States Pipe Line Company, which is constructing a line across the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey to pump oil to tide water, and rival the Standard Oil Company, and those of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, are lined up here in battle array, and both are determined. The men employed by the pipe company are armed and ready to fight to maintain the advantage they have already gained. There were two collisions to-day, and in them three men were badly although not fatally hurt.

The United States Company has been at work on its pipe line some time. They have encountered much opposition from the Standard and from the railroads. The line is complete as far as Wilkesbarre, Penn., and between that city and Washington there are many breaks. One of the most serious obstacles the United States Company has encountered thus far has been the Lackawanna Railroad, which has opposed the new line at every point possible.

For months past the Standard Oil Company has had a detective watching the officials of the United States Company at the headquarters at Belvidere. This was known to those watched, and the plan to outwit not only the Standard but the railroad company was hatched. The plan was simple and very effective. The surveys had long since been made, and all that was needed was to have the work done as mapped out. Before the first pipe was put in every foot of the line had been planned. The men who have been in charge of the work in Pennsylvania concentrated their strength at Belvidere.

Meanwhile a new force, which had not appeared before in the course of the work, was organized. The pipe line is to touch tidewater at Elizabeth, and men who were known to the detectives were kept hurrying back and forth between Belvidere and Elizabeth. They made frequent excursions into the country, made surveys and ran lines, took elevations, and did other things with great care and detail. As some of the points they surveyed were miles from any point the pipe line could possibly reach, their actions were no doubt mystifying.

Meanwhile carloads of pipes were carried to Belvidere and run on side tracks. These were the visible ones, but the United States Company had others which were carried miles across the country on wagons. Saturday night the company was ready for its first move. The pipe and tools necessary to put them in the ground were concentrated in the woods back of Washington. On Saturday night at dark wagonloads of laborers started from several points to meet where the tools and pipes were ready. The laborers were not gathered near here, but were brought across the Delaware River from Pennsylvania during the two days preceding the night for action.

For months the Lackawanna Railroad has had a watchman at the point it was known the pipe line company had selected to cross the line of the railroad. He usually watched until dark and then went home. On Saturday the watchman was watched, and he had no more than disappeared in the darkness before the invaders issued from the woods. Ground was broken within ten minutes, and from that time until daylight the work went on, silently as possible, but always hurriedly. There was a chance that the work would be discovered and a force of railroaders summoned to stop it. At midnight the trench was dug, and the tunnel under the track of the railroad was complete. Then the pipes which another gang of men had brought to the scene were sent down. The calkers were at work, and by 2 o'clock saw the pipes under the roadbed calked and the work of filling in the tunnel was commenced. Daylight saw the pipes run for a considerable distance on either side of the track and the trench almost filled.

It was a few minutes after 7 o'clock when the watchman who had done duty so long reached the scene to find the usefulness of his position had ceased. He hurried to the nearest signal tower and the news of the invasion by the pipe line people was soon known to the officials. In an hour there was a special train bearing 100 railroad laborers speeding to the scene. The news spread through the town and a big crowd hurried to the point where the trouble was likely to occur.

The railroad men in charge of the train demanded that the pipe line people withdraw from the scene. This was refused. The pipe line gang appeared to be small, and the railroad men began to hustle those in sight, but they desisted and skurried for their train when a couple of hundred men broke cover from the woods and started for the scene. The pipe line officials held their men in check, and after a war of words in which threats predominated, the railroad people withdrew.

Then the pipe line men made another move. In addition to the tools and the pipes they had brought to the scene, several loads of lumber. One of the gangs of men that came across the river was made up of carpenters, and during the night, while the laborers were digging and tunneling, the carpenters were at work building two houses. The lumber had been all cut and matched before it was brought here, and by the time the first clash with the railroad was over, the carpenters had two strong and substantial buildings erected, one on either side of the track. When they were alone once more, the laborers were put to moving the buildings. They were carried on runners to the point where the line ran. Then they were brought as close as possible to the railroad property and placed there. Two families moved in at once as furniture had been provided.

During Sunday hundreds visited the place where the pipe line was, and viewed with interest the camps of the laborers as they sat around waiting for something to turn up. The sympathy of the people of Washington and vicinity is with the pipe-line people, and the officials in charge of the crossing received words of encouragement. In response, the people were told that, if it was necessary, a sufficient force would be kept at the crossing to guard the pipes that were down until the entire line was completed and the oil running through the pipes.

Sunday passed quietly enough after the first collision, but this morning saw the rival forces once more arrayed.

The railway company early in the day sent several wrecking cars with full equipped crews to the spot to undo the work of the pipe-line laborers. They found the pipe-line men ready for them. A few shovels were put into the ground during the day, but not a pipe was uncovered. Several fights occurred. Two of them were severe. The pipe-line men had taken the steel parts from their picks, and used the handles for weapons. In the first serious fight two men were injured, and in the second one. It was a frequent occurrence to see three or four of the rival workmen mix up in fist fights. The men injured were all pipe-line men. They are Michael Casey, John Hornbacker, and Michael Grislain, all of Wilkesbarre. It is not thought their wounds are fatal. Black eyes and swollen noses were too numerous to count before night.

Senator Emery of Bradford, Penn., who is in charge of the pipe-line men, counseled his men frequently to hustle the railroad men off, but not to hurt them more than could be helped. The railroad men were not so counseled, or else they did not pay such good attention to their commands. No progress was made in the removal of the pipes during the day, and night fell with the battle drawn, and both sides ready for a renewal of the fight at any moment.

To-night the pipe-line men are armed with revolvers, shotguns, and rifles, and a regular patrol is kept up. Their orders are to defend the property of their employers. Thus far the Sheriff has not been called on. The case will doubtless come up in the court to-morrow or next day in some form. Meanwhile the situation is threatening, and a collision may occur at any time. The good temper that characterized the battle during the earlier part of the day is gone, and the men on both sides who are suffering from blows received are not now possessed of an overabundance of patience, and another fight may be serious.

Word came from Belvidere to-day that when the detective who had been watching the known officials of the company heard of the success of the move he was beside himself with rage, and for a time seemed too dazed to express himself, but his expressions are said to have lost no strength or force by being withheld a few seconds.

CHANDLER PREDICTS A COMING WAR

The New-Hampshire Senator Says the United States Will Soon Fight England, and that Canada Will Be Captured.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28.—The Evening Monitor, Senator Chandler's paper, contains a leader from his pen to-night in which war with England is predicted. It has for its caption, "Our Coming War with England—a Prediction," and is summarized thus:

"War between the United States and England is inevitable. It will arise on account of British disregard for our direct interest. It will also be forced by British encroachments upon other nations all over the world. It will be fought by us, having Russia as our European ally. As a war, offensive on our part it may not happen within twenty years. As a defensive war it may come sooner, and should be welcomed. One sure result will be the capture and permanent acquisition of Canada by the United States.

LILIUOKALANI SELECTS ITALY

Hawaii's ex-Queen Purchases a Winter and a Summer Residence.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to The Standard from Vienna says that ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has purchased a site between Torbole and Malcesine, on Lake Garda, Italy, for the purpose of erecting a villa for a Winter residence, and has also purchased the Castel di Pianelli, in the Italian Province of Udine, for a Summer residence.

The dispatch says that the ex-Queen will arrive in Austria in the Autumn of 1896, after making a protracted stay in London.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Castle, says concerning the report from Vienna that ex-Queen Liliuokalani purposes purchasing a Summer and a Winter home in Italy, that the ex-Queen has an income of not more than $5,000 annually, which would hardly warrant the extravagance of two different residences in Southern Europe.

She is no longer a State prisoner in Honolulu, and there is nothing, therefore, to prevent her leaving the island when she chooses to do so. Her stay at the Hawaiian capital is not an agreeable one, and it is not doubted that she will in the near future seek a home in some other country, presumably in Continental Europe.

TWENTY HOTEL GUESTS POISONED

Several Deaths Expected to Result at Huntington, West Va.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 28.—Twenty guests at the Adelphi Hotel were taken ill suddenly last night, having been poisoned from eating asparagus in oyster soup.

Homer Smith, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, at Point Pleasant, is speechless, and cannot recover. William Baker, a New-York traveling man; J. W. F. Powers, a Wheeling drummer; Harry Ramy and wife of Huntington, R. W. Sterling, proprietor of the hotel, and daughter, Mary, are also dangerously ill. Many others are sick, but not seriously.

Apple Carnival in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 28.—The city is filled with thousands of visitors, who are attending the first apple carnival celebration. Every building and store front is elaborately decorated with apples of all sizes and colors. The feature of the day was a street parade nearly a mile long. Gov. Morrill, Gov. Woodbury of Vermont, Congressman Blue, and United States Senator Baker delivered speeches. To-night the city was gorgeously illuminated.

Dr. Carpenter Commits Suicide.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Dr. J. B. Carpenter, one of the wealthiest citizens of Gouverneur and a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Flower, locked himself in a closet this morning, shot himself in the side, and died instantly. He was discovered by his daughter. He had been in poor health for years, and it is supposed he became temporarily insane from suffering.

Two Public Contracts Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The contract for constructing the basement and area walls of the Buffalo (N. Y.) public building was to-day awarded to John Pierce of New-York, at $57,900, and the contract for heating the temporary public building in Chicago to Robert Gordon, at $18,835.

An American Married in London.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Rev. W. A. Dwight, son of the late Gen. Robeson Dwight of Boston, Mass., was married to-day to Miss Edith Roberts of London. The ceremony was performed in the Holy Trinity Church. The bride is a grandchild of Gen. Howland Roberts.

President Cleveland's New Coachman.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—William Beckett has been appointed coachman to President Cleveland. Beckett is a middle-aged colored man, and has lived here all his life. For years he has driven a public vehicle.

Consul Ballard's Reinterment.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The body of Mr. Ballard, the American Consul at Hull, has been exhumed, and will be shipped to the United States for final interment.

Miss Bayard Will Sail for Home.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Miss Bayard, daughter of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, will sail for New-York Nov. 2. Passage has been engaged for her on the Cunard Line steamer Etruria.

NEEDS AT THE ALMSHOUSE

Deplorable Condition of Affairs on Blackwell's Island.

DR. BRUCE BEFORE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

The Physician Points Out the Unsanitary Conditions, Gross Overcrowding and Lack of Proper Food.

TOUR OF INSPECTION WILL BE MADE

State Aid Association's Views as to Appropriations and the Work Required in the Two Departments.

Such a startling statement of the present condition of affairs at the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island was made before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting yesterday, by Dr. C. E. Bruce, the President of the Medical Visiting Board in charge of that institution, that the members of the board decided to make a personal visit to the Almshouse.

Dr. Bruce told the board that the food furnished the inmates is insufficient in quantity, and not properly prepared. The sanitary condition of the building is very bad, he said, and through want of bed space over 300 of the inmates are compelled to sleep on mattrasses on the floor. The ventilation is bad, and the heating apparatus comprises old-fashioned stoves, and it is a marvel that the buildings have not been destroyed by fire. There is a lack of attendants, and the entire system, in the opinion of the doctor, needs a complete change. In a paper read by him before the board the necessary changes are suggested.

The entire session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was devoted to the consideration of the provisional estimates of the Department of Charities and the Department of Correction, which will be separate and distinct departments Jan. 1, 1896, in accordance with the law passed by the last Legislature.

All the members of the Board of Estimate were present, and the Mayor presided. Messrs. Porter, Faure, and Wright, constituting the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction, were also present, and with them were Drs. J. W. S. Gouley, F. H. Markoe, George L. Peabody, Austin Flint, W. F. Fluhrer, and W. Gill Wylie of the visiting Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital; Drs. E. B. Bronson, F. H. Wiggins, C. C. Ransom, and G. E. Brewer of the Visiting Board of the City Hospital, and Dr. C. E. Bruce, President of the Visiting Medical Board of the Almshouse, Workhouse, and Hospitals for Incurables. The State Charities' Aid Association, through whose instrumentality the separation of the Department of Charities from that of Correction was accomplished, was represented by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. C. L. Couper, and Mr. Homer Folks.

In the printed statement submitted to the board the Commissioners of Charities and Correction asked for $4,855,107 for the Department of Charities, and $694,067 for the partment of Correction. Last year the two departments, consolidated as one, received but $2,467,521. Two millions of the amount asked for by the Department of Charities is for new buildings, which are badly needed.

Commissioner Faure, in pleading for the adoption of the provisional estimate, said that the employment of paid employes to take the place of workhouse help was imperative. Workhouse help was inefficient, and such help should not be employed in the hospital wards or in the kitchens of the institutions.

State Aid Association's Views.

Miss Rosalie Butler presented the following as incorporating the views of the State Charities' Aid Association, in relation to the provisional estimates submitted by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

The State Charities Aid Association thinks it due to the city authorities and to the public to make this plain statement of the expense caused by the division of the Department of Charities and Correction, legislation for which was secured by the association.

It will be seen that only one-fourth of this expense is for the increased staff at the Central Office, the employes on the steamboats, and the salary of the additional Commissioner. The remaining three-fourths of the expenditure is for the employment of paid help instead of prison help in the wards of hospitals and for a proper supervision over workhouse prisoners otherwise employed in hospitals. Aside from the desirability of this change from a humanitarian considerations, it is confidently expected that a very large part, if not all, of this apparent outlay will be returned to the city by the greater efficiency of the services rendered by the paid employes, by the prevention of much of the present waste of food and material by workhouse help, and by a decrease in the number of "rounders" and vagrants supported by the city, owing to the stricter discipline of the new system.

As the new law forbids the employment of workhouse prisoners in the wards of hospitals, it will be necessary to replace the 222 workhouse women now employed in hospital wards with paid employes. According to the estimates of the heads of institutions, 182 paid employes will be able to do the work now done by the 222 workhouse women.

The number of workhouse women and the number of paid employes needed to replace them in the various hospitals are as follows:

	Number Workhouse Women in Wards.	Number Paid Employes Needed.
Bellevue Hospital	53	44
Gouverneur Hospital	5	5
Harlem Hospital	6	6
Emergency Hospital	2	2
City Hospital	48	34
Metropolitan Hospital	12	12
Almshouse Hospitals	46	40
Infants and Children's Hospitals	50	33
Total	222	182

The average salary of $14 per month has been asked for for these 182 new employes, the total annual cost for salaries of 182 persons at $14 per month amounts to $30,576. The cost of provisions for these employes may be reckoned at 24 cents per day, the present cost of provisions for the employes of Bellevue Hospital. Provisions for 182 persons at 24 cents per day would amount to $15,943.20 per year.

New Force of Keepers Needed.

The law provides further that workhouse prisoners when employed in or about charitable institutions (not in the wards) shall be under the personal supervision of workhouse keepers.

According to the estimate made by the Superintendent of the

JUST WHAT TO DO.

That Is the Question Asked by So Many People at This Particular Time.

How many people we meet who plainly show that they are not in the best of health, and who experience many unpleasant symptons which denote a weak spot in the system. They feel the need of something to restore their lost vitality, but yet are at a loss to know what to do. They know they ought to take some remedy, but, which one to take is a question they cannot decide. To all such people the following statements, based on personal experience, cannot fail to be of the greatest interest:

Mr. E. B. Towle of 432 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, recently said: "I formerly suffered a great deal from nervous debility, and tried many tonics with little or no success, until I began taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I have now used it for about two months and my physician and friends are all astonished at my improved appearance. I have gained both in health and flesh and no longer look haggard and wearied, as I did before."

Mr. W. C. Wilcox of Utica, N. Y., says: "I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for some time, for indigestion and shortness of breath. I am happy to say that I have been greatly benefited. I have also induced my friends to try it with equally good results."

Such evidence as this speaks for itself. It proves beyond question that for increasing the strength and vitality, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is unsurpassed. It never fails to act as a general restorative in overcoming all symptons of weakness. Its high reputation is due to merit alone. Do not let your druggist or grocer attempt to substitute something which they claim is "just as good." Be sure to get what you ask for and accept no inferior imitation.

$750 and of female keepers $300. The annual cost for salaries at these rates for 19 male keepers would be $14,250, and for 26 female keepers $8,700. The annual cost for provisions for 48 additional keepers at 24 cents per day would be $4,204.80.

The total amount of this expense for salaries and provisions for keepers is not properly chargeable to the cost of the division of the department, since it is expected that the keepers will be able also to direct the work of their charges, and thus a reduction in the present number of hospital employes may be made, the extent of which can only be ascertained by experience. It is also expected that a much greater amount of work will be done at the almshouse by workhouse inmates than has been done heretofore.

To these expenses should be added $7,000 for a crew for the steamboat Minnahannonck for the Department of Correction.

The present annual cost of the Central Office staff is $19,300. The cost of the office staff for the two new departments is estimated by the Commissioners at $31,000, or an increase of $11,700. To this should be added $7,500 for the annual salary of the Commissioner of Correction.

These seem to be the only additions to the running expenses, (i. e., salaries and supplies,) caused by the division of the department. They may be summarized thus:

Salaries of 182 ward helpers	$30,576.00
Provisions for 182 employes	15,943.20
Salaries of 19 male keepers	14,250.00
Salaries of 26 female keepers	7,800.00
Salaries of 3 female workhouse keepers	900.00
Provisions for 48 keepers	4,204.80
Salaries for steamboat crew	7,000.00
Increased salaries at Central Office	11,700.00
Salary of Commissioner of Correction	7,500.00
Total	$99,874.00

There will necessarily be some additional expense for erecting new buildings or refitting parts of old ones for sleeping quarters for the 182 new paid employes and for some of the keepers who oversee the workhouse help at the hospitals. The quarters which are now occupied by the workhouse help are not in most cases suitable for paid employes, though possibly in some cases they might be used by them temporarily.

Presumably the eleven new employes in Gouverneur and Harlem Hospitals will need to be paid slightly increased wages, perhaps $18 per month, to enable them to provide their own sleeping quarters outside the hospital, and so avoid the necessity of providing new quarters. It is understood that the Wardens of Bellevue, City, and Metropolitan Hospitals have plans in mind for fitting some part of the present buildings or erecting for the paid employes. The cost of this, we understand, will not exceed $15,000 at Bellevue Hospital, $5,000 at City Hospital, and $5,000 at Metropolitan Hospital—a total of $25,000 for alterations.

Cost of Buildings and Salaries.

There remain to be provided for the 46 new employes at the almshouse and the 34 on Randall's Island. If new buildings are provided at these two institutions for the paid employes, the expense should not be greatly in excess of $550 per capita, which was the cost of erecting and furnishing the new cottages on the grounds of the State hospitals under the State Care act, Chapter 126, Laws of 1890. On a basis of $600 per capita, the cost of new buildings and equipment for the 79 new employes at the almshouse and at Randall's Island would be $47,400.

The total cost for buildings required by the division of the department will be:

For alterations	$25,000
For new buildings	47,400
Total	$72,400

The total necessary cost of the division of the department may therefore be summarized as follows:

Increased annual cost to running expenses for salaries and supplies	$99,874
Increased cost for new buildings and alterations; necessary first year only	72,400
Total cost first year	$172,274
Total cost per year thereafter	99,874

While the actual increased expense caused by the division of the department is as stated above, the association is strongly in favor of much more liberal appropriations for the charitable institutions than have hitherto been made, in order that many other evils of long standing may be remedied. Among these evils are: The terrible overcrowding at the almshouse, where even during the last Summer more than 300 persons slept on beds made on the floor; the unsuitability of the almshouse building, 1,500 persons occupying buildings which have neither hot nor cold water, no bathrooms, no lavatories, the wretchedly inadequate nursing at the almshouse hospitals, there being but one untrained and incompetent nurse for every 40 patients; the unskilled and inadequate nursing on Randall's Island, where of 169 foundlings cared for in 1894, 149 died, and of 384 other infants, not foundlings, but cared for without their mothers, 298 died; the dilapidated condition of City Hospital, to which repairs have been made for several years; the employment of workhouse prisoners in hospital kitchens; placing the erysipelas wards in the dockhouse, which is old, noisy, and infested with rats, and the lack of proper facilities for dealing with casual lodgers, &c.

Dr. Bruce on Almshouse Needs.

Dr. C E. Bruce addressed the board with especial reference to the present deplorable condition of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, and its needs. He prefaced his statement by saying that this was the first time he had had the opportunity of appearing before the Board of Estimate, although he had often endeavored to do so under previous administrations. His statement was as follows:

A cookhouse, centrally situated, with a plant adequate for the needs of 3,000 people, and sufficiently spacious to permit cooking for a larger number in the near future. All food for the entire institution to be prepared under competent supervision. There to be only one unit of cooking, and not five, as now. This plant to be thoroughly and completely furnished with steamers and oven space, with the latest improvements. The inmates, now, except hospital patients, never receive food prepared in any other way than by boiling, and meats, soup, tea, coffee, and vegetables are all cooked in the same boiler. Meats are always served cold. The only warm aliment is soup. Vegetables are not served separately, except occasionally a raw tomato in the early Fall. The present cooking is done by caldrons, heated by steam in the female kitchen and by fires underneath in the male kitchen and female hospital.

The present kitchen for the male almshouse is an old frame shed, a relic of war times, totally unfit for the uses it is applied to, and under the care of an almshouse inmate at a nominal wage, that he may be denominated a paid man, viz.: $15 a month.

A thoroughly equipped and spacious laundry, if the laundry work is to be done at the almshouse. The work as now performed is by the old-fashioned stationary washtubs. There are three washing machines, but they cannot fill the demand. The washing is performed by a daily gang from the workhouse. The clothing is not properly cleaned, and to have material returned to the wards from the laundry with living vermin is a very common occurrence.

The need of water towers for the main buildings, or barracks, with bathing, lavatory, and toilet conveniences, is imperative. These buildings were erected in 1846. There has never been running water of any sanitary equipment in them, and they to-day (Oct. 9, 1895,) contain 1,518 people, male and female, of which number 319 are sleeping on beds on the floor for want of bedstead space. The pressing need for the erection of a wing to each of the main buildings, to overcome the conditions above mentioned, should receive early and earnest attention. It might seem feasible, instead of erecting water towers for the buildings, to convert the centre structures, known as the "Administration Buildings," (which they are not in fact,) into bathrooms and water closets for each floor. If the wings of the buildings were enlarged one-third, the centre buildings would then furnish all the space necessary for the requirements of the inmates for sanitary purposes.

In the wards of the main buildings there is no other system of ventilation than by the windows, and no heating facilities than by stoves.

There are no paid attendants in these buildings, consequently there is no responsible supervision of the wards or of the comfort or needs of the inmates. It is a marvel to every one who has any knowledge of the workings of the almshouse that these buildings have not long since been destroyed by fire. It is most earnestly urged that a modernized system of heating and ventilating be instituted at the earliest practicable moment. The probabilities are that the number of inmates in the almshouse for the coming and succeeding Winters will be very much larger than it has been in the past, by reason of the separation of the Department of Charities and Corrections. Last year in the workhouse there were admitted 2,421 men and 518 women self-committed. According to the terms of the separation, the self-committed must, on Jan. 1, 1896, go to the almshouse. Last Winter an average of 350 persons slept on the floor in the main buildings.

Deplorable Conditions Pointed Out.

In the wards of the main buildings there is one stove of a half-bushel capacity to forty beds, and one gas jet to each ward.

A proper dining hall for the accommodation of the inmates of the main buildings is also a pressing need. The present dining rooms are not only ancient in their character, but have long since passed the period of usefulness. Inmates are obliged to stand for a length of time in the open air to be ready to enter the dining hall when it is their turn, as the seating capacity is only 300 at a time, and in Winter time as many as 700 eat in each room.

The supply of food, as to bread, is of good quality and ample. Of meat, the quality is fair only. The quantity is very deficient. Butter is never given. The tea is deficient in quantity. Sufficient milk is not allowed. Coffee is fair now. Formerly only rye was used. The dietary is deficient in variety both of meat and vegetables. Scurvy was until very recently one of the curses of the almshouse. Happily now it is rare. Yet scarcely a year passes without some manifestation of it. Constant watching is the only way it is kept out. Diarrheas are always prevalent, due, in the main, to the persistence of starch food, viz., the bread diet. It is well to state in this connection that the per capita sheet for food in 1894 was 8.2 cents a day. This comprises the extra diet list used in the hospital and the food furnished to the employes. Consequently the cost of the food given the inmates, according to a close calculation, is between 5 and 6 cents.

A suitable building for a nurses' home is required. The nurses are now domiciled in small rooms off the wards in the hospital buildings, and are in want of necessary comforts. Consequently it is hard to obtain and retain people of the proper capacity to act as nurses, by reason of the poor accommodations afforded them.

The need of more attendants, especially men, requires notice. In July of this year there were but nine paid male attendants to care for 940 inmates. These man are paid from $5 to $20 per month, the majority of them less than $10. The orderlies of the wards in the main buildings are selected from the inmates, and a petty politics is the result, with its consequent falsebearing and persecution.

To recapitulate: The almshouse and its hospitals consist of the following buildings:

The male almshouse building, with a capacity of	640
has sleeping on the floor	107
making its total	747
In the female almshouse its normal capacity is	559
There are now sleeping on the floor	212
making a total of	771

which is 319 more than the bed capacity of the buildings.

The male hospital wards O and P, a two-story brick building, with accommodations for	94
Male hospital wards L, M, and N, used for consumptives only	53
Male incurable hospital, a one-story brick pavilion on modern plan	54
Female incurable hospital, a one-story brick pavilion on modern plan	54
Female hospital wards E, F, G, and H, a two-story pavilion in good condition	134
Female hospital wards A, B, C, and D, a two-story brick pavilion in good condition	108
Two wooden pavilions, now in process of repair, formerly the maternity hospital, each 40	80
Blind asylum for males and females, each 54	108

These latter are old one-story sheds, without cellars, in poor condition, without proper ventilation or sanitary conveniences. They should be destroyed at once.

These conditions mentioned are the result of ancient abuses and neglect. The present head of the institution is not in any way responsible, he being of recent appointment.

Miss L. L. Schuyler's Suggestions.

Dr. Bruce's statement made a great impression on the members of the board. The Mayor said that a personal inspection of the buildings was absolutely necessary. He suggested that the members of the board should accompany him on a visit of inspection, which he proposed to make on Saturday, Nov. 9. The suggestion was adopted.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler of the State Charities Aid Association said the appropriation for the insane asked for by the Commissioners of Charities was unnecessarily large. The $1,289,246.40 estimated for salaries and supplies, and the $1,257,100 for new buildings and repairs, a total of $2,546,346.40, was evidently based upon the supposition that New-York City, not only through the year 1896, but for many years to come, would continue to maintain her dependent insane, instead of transferring them to the care of the State. This she thought most undesirable. New-York is now the only one of the sixty counties of the State in which the county care system prevails, a system which has again and again proved itself to be inherently defective. The dependent insane of all the other counties of the State are now cared for in State hospitals, and it is extremely desirable that New-York County should, at the earliest possible date, be included in the State care system. This on the ground of humanity, although on financial grounds it is difficult to understand why New-York should voluntarily elect to pay for the full support of her own dependent insane, (about one-third of the entire number in the State,) and also one-half, nearly, of the cost of supporting the dependent insane of all the other counties of the State.

Miss Schuyler asked the board to make a liberal appropriation for the care of the dependent insane for the months of January, February, and March only—not beyond that time. Assurances received from many parts of the State enabled her confidently to assert that the Legislature of 1896 might be relied upon to repass early in the session the Manhattan State Hospital bill, the same bill which, it will be remembered, failed last Spring to receive the approval of the Mayor solely because of an amendment made late in the session which, had the bill become law, it was believed would affect the standing in the courts of the "back-taxes" case. By next January this pending litigation will be terminated, and this disturbing element removed from future legislation. The new Manhattan State Hospital bill would require no appropriation, there being now in the State Treasury $1,200,000 awaiting the passage of the new act, to become available for the dependent insane of this city.

The State Charities Aid Association would respectfully ask the board to grant an appropriation for the insane of $814,850.34 for salaries and supplies, based upon the following estimate:

Census of New-York City Asylums for the Insane, (including patients only.)

	Patients.
Oct. 1, 1894	6,395
Oct. 1, 1895	6,806
Increase during the year	411

The Sums Temporarily Allowed.

Assuming that the rate of increase remains the same during the next three months, the number of patients in the asylums Jan. 1, 1896, will be 6,909.

The cost of maintenance (salaries and supplies) of 6,909 patients, at the rate of $3.35 per week, would be as follows:

For month of January, (31 days)	$110,371.29
For month of February, (28 days)	98,107.80
For month of March, (31 days)	110,371.29
Total for the three months, (1896)	$318,850.34

To this should be added a sum sufficient for the repairs of buildings for the three months, in accordance with estimates to be furnished by the Department of Charities. The per capita weekly allowance of $3.55 is the same as that upon which the estimates of the Commissioners are based, and is also the same as that allowed by the State for maintainance in the State hospitals.

In response to inquiries, Miss Schuyler said that, should unexpected opposition to the proposed legislation be developed in Albany, the interests of the insane would not suffer, as legislation authorizing an issue of bonds by the city for the maintenance of the insane during the remaining nine months of the year could certainly be speedily obtained.

Drs. Austin Flint and W. Gill Wylie addressed the board on the needs of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. F. H. Wiggins spoke of certain needed improvements at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

It was determined by the board that final action on the estimates presented should be postponed until after the inspection of the institutions on the island under the control of the Department of Charities and Correction.

The estimate of $2,000,000 for needed new buildings was stricken out, as the matter was really within the province of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the money for the new buildings could be raised by a bond issue.

The sum temporarily allowed for the Department of Charities was $1,750,000, which includes an appropriation of $318,000 for three months' maintenance of the insane. It is expected that before the end of the first quarter of 1896 the care of the insane will be transferred to the State.

The amount provisionally allowed to the Department of Correction was $488,782. These amounts are likely to be changed before the final adoption of the estimates.

A pure cream of tartar powder.

CLEVELAND'S

Only a rounded spoonful is required, of Cleveland's Baking Powder not a heaping spoonful.

BAKING POWDER

"Pure" and "Sure."

Food raised with Cleveland's baking powder has no bitter taste, but is sweet and keeps sweet and fresh.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK CITY

Corrected Figures Show a Total of 281,008—27,393 Less than Last Year, and a Gain of 15,100 Since 1893.

The total registration in this city this year is 281,008, a falling off of 27,393 since last year, and a gain of 15,100 over 1893.

Corrected figures of the registration on Saturday and the total for the four days were issued by the Election Bureau yesterday, as follows:

Assembly Districts.	Fourth Day, 1895.	Total, 1895.
First	915	5,154
Second	1,321	9,987
Third	1,333	7,509
Fourth	1,381	7,354
Fifth	1,269	7,419
Sixth	1,521	8,039
Seventh	1,352	8,079
Eighth	905	4,978
Ninth	1,329	8,088
Tenth	1,361	7,633
Eleventh	1,176	6,923
Twelfth	1,197	6,531
Thirteenth	1,128	6,329
Fourteenth	1,274	7,077
Fifteenth	1,078	7,046
Sixteenth	1,346	7,525
Seventeenth	1,126	7,097
Eighteenth	1,370	7,380
Nineteenth	1,430	9,255
Twentieth	1,297	7,872
Twenty-first	1,528	10,332
Twenty-second	1,300	8,961
Twenty-third	1,517	9,300
Twenty-fourth	1,127	6,304
Twenty-fifth	1,349	7,837
Twenty-sixth	985	6,304
Twenty-seventh	1,102	6,332
Twenty-eighth	1,122	7,429
Twenty-ninth	1,421	8,329
Thirtieth	1,417	8,748
Thirty-first	1,494	9,387
Thirty-second	1,499	8,819
Thirty-third	1,322	8,082
Thirty-fourth	2,110	12,838
Thirty-fifth	2,359	13,566
Annexed	804	2,673
Total	47,177	281,008

The total registration for each day this year and in previous years was as follows:

Year	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	Total.
1895	89,315	82,456	62,060	47,177	281,008
1894	102,813	98,878	82,433	63,654	308,401
1893	68,994	76,633	62,019	58,183	265,908
1892	92,694	109,803	69,779	37,667	309,840

The falling off was much less in many of the Assembly districts than was looked for by politicians.

INVESTIGATION BY THE POLICE.

House-to-House Canvass to Verify the Registry Lists.

The police, under the direction of Acting Chief Conlin, began yesterday to make a thorough investigation of the registry lists to see if there has been any fraudulent registration. From now on until election day a house-to-house canvass will be made, and the residence of every registered voter verified.

Special attention is being given to the lodging houses on the east side, in which there was much colonization in former years.

Acting Chief Conlin said yesterday that he has twenty men detailed specially to investigate the registration from lodging houses in the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Precincts, which take in the lower end of the Bowery and the east side below Houston Street. Special men are also detailed in the district covered by the police of the East Twenty-second and East Thirty-fifth Street Stations, where there are many lodging houses.

Acting Inspector McCullagh has men investigating the registration from lodging houses in Harlem. The police have also been instructed to investigate the persons registered from second and third rate hotels, which are not required to be licensed by the Health Board as regular lodging houses are.

Acting Chief Conlin said: "From what I know now, I do not believe we will have more than 100 warrants for illegal registration."

Patrick McAdam, fifty-one years old, and homeless, was held in $300 bail by Magistrate Pooley in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for trial on a charge of illegal registration. McAdam registered in the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District on Friday, giving his residence as the Melrose Hotel, 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. While engaged in verifying the register a policeman found that McAdam had not lived at the Melrose Hotel since January.

TAMMANY'S HOPEFUL CLAIM.

The Hall's Managers Predict Not Less than 40,000 Majority.

Tammany managers were remarkably hopeful yesterday.

They are indulging in day dreams of stupendous pluralities.

The following official statement was issued at the Wigwam yesterday:

The registration in the different Assembly districts has been thoroughly canvassed by the different Tammany Hall leaders, and the tabulation of all the reports shows that the organization expects to elect its county ticket by over 40,000 majority.

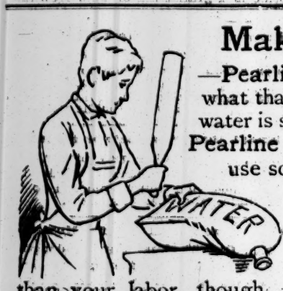
Of the 281,000 votes registered, Tammany Hall claims that 253,000 will be polled, or in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. less than the actual registered vote, and allows that 8,000 votes will be lost by reason of defective voting, which leaves a balance of 245,000 votes that will be actually polled. Eighty-five thousand voters are allowed for the Fusion ticket, and 15,000 to all other organizations, making 100,000 in all, leaving the Tammany Hall ticket 145,000, or 45,000 majority.

Tammany Hall is, furthermore, satisfied that from the returns their Assembly candidates in at least thirty of the districts will be elected, and eleven out of the twelve Senatorial candidates. A thorough canvass has been made of every election district, and the figures arrived at are about as thorough and accurate as it is possible to get them at this time.

John C. Sheehan said that the Tammany ticket would win by at least 40,000 plurality.

Dr. Smith on "Our Fundamental Law."

The Rev. Dr. Smith of The Pittsburg Christian Advocate read, before the Methodist ministers at their regular weekly meeting, yesterday, a paper on "Our Fundamental Law," reviewing the history of conferences held by the Methodist Church. A general discussion followed.



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—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearline reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearline, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water —and the results are just as good. Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

THREE GRACES ARE THESE

Williams, Clubber; Kunzenman, Statesman Who Has Been Observed.

GROTE, FAMILIAR WITH POLICE COURTS

A Phase of the Campaign That Is Not Humorous to Voters in the 12th Senate and 14th and 16th Assembly Districts.

The State Democracy candidate for the Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District is Jacob Kunzenman, who served in the Assembly of 1885, 1887, and last year.

The State Democracy candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District is William F. Grote, better known as "Fatty" Grote. They have promised to support ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams in the Twelfth Senate District, a Republican, in return for Republican indorsements in their respective districts.

These "Three Graces" have records.

The record of ex-Police Inspector Williams is well known. It was brought to the attention of the public during the recent Lexow investigation, but its various interesting chapters had appeared in the papers from time to time as he was making it.

Alexander S. Williams was appointed to the police force Aug. 3, 1866. He was made a Roundsman June 10, 1871; a Sergeant Sept. 22, 1871; a Captain May 31, 1872, and an Inspector Aug. 9, 1887. In the department he was known as "Clubber" Williams from the playful habit he had of beating citizens.

Under his régime in the old Tenderloin Precinct all kinds of vice flourished. Despite his meagre salary, Williams (by great prudence and economy) was able to buy a house and lot in this city, not to mention his valuable real estate holdings in Japan, a Summer place at Cos Cob, Conn.; a yacht, and a few other trifles.

That Mr. Williams is working hard for all the votes he can get in his district is shown by an appeal which he has had printed in Hebrew, and which is being widely distributed.

Most persons have regarded the candidacy of Kunzenman and Grote as a huge joke. That such characters should represent New-York constituencies in the Assembly has only been considered from a ludicrous point of view. There is another side.

Kunzenman is thirty-eight years old, and keeps a liquor store at 157 First Avenue. He has many times been a candidate for public office, appearing as a County Democrat, again as a member of Tammany Hall, and now as the candidate of the State Democracy, with a Republican indorsement. His record in the Legislature has been disgraceful. His reputation has been that of a notorious "striker."

One of his particularly "smart" tricks during the session of 1885, which has ever since been his proudest boast, shows the character of the man. The bill to reduce the price of gas in New-York City to $1.25 was under consideration. It was well known that great efforts were being made to defeat it. The lobbyists who had the matter in charge had two places in Albany for headquarters. At these places they "saw" the Assemblymen. Kunzenman, it is alleged, went to one of these places and came away smiling, having "seen" the lobbyist. He was not quite satisfied, however, and went to the other place, where he "saw" another lobbyist and walked away in a very happy frame of mind.

An ex-Assemblyman told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that Kunzenman had openly bragged about that piece of business, and considered it an example of great shrewdness.

William F. Grote, who keeps a liquor store in East Houston Street, hopes to be elected to the Assembly from the Sixteenth Assembly District as the representative of the State Democracy. It will be recalled that shortly after he was nominated he was called upon by the Executive Committee of the State Democracy to hand in his resignation. This he did. The resignation was not sent to the Police Commissioners, and Grote remains in the field as the State Democracy candidate. Whether it was ever intended that his resignation should be filed is open to question. The Executive Committee, which was so anxious to get Grote's resignation and then equally anxious that all the world should know of the act, certainly did not file the resignation with the proper authorities, although there was plenty of time in which to do it. Ex-Inspector Williams said the other day to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it was never intended to file the resignation, and that the committee had demanded it only as a bluff.

"Fatty" Grote has a long police record, which may not appeal to some of his constituents as distinctly amusing. If by a combination of unfortunate circumstances he is elected to the Assembly, an idea of what he will amount to may be deduced from his criminal history. Most of his record in this line appears on the blotters of the Thirteenth Precinct. Here it is:

Feb. 19, 1868—Arrested for burglary; complainant, John Tracy of 100 Sheriff Street; officer, James McGibney; held in $1,000 bail to answer by Judge Shandley; tried Feb. 24, 1868; found guilty; judgment suspended by Judge Ingraham.

March 12, 1868—Disorderly conduct; arrested by Officer James Tineto; discharged by Judge Mansfield.

Sept. 15, 1872—Suspicious person; complainant, Patrick Gilney; discharged by Judge Shandley.

May 12, 1873—Petit larceny; complainant, Joseph Rosenstein of 67 Columbia Street; detective, Charles O'Connor, Eleventh Precinct; $300 bail to answer.

March 24, 1874—Disorderly conduct; officer, William H. Hart, Eleventh Precinct; not held.

Sept. 28, 1874—Disorderly conduct; officer, Dougherty, Eleventh Precinct; fined $5 by Judge Otterbourg.

Feb. 28, 1875—Assault and battery; officer, Conrad Gibson, Eleventh Precinct; discharged.

Feb. 10, 1876—Assault and battery; complainant, James Monahan; officer, John Sheills; fined $10.

Sept. 9, 1876—Disorderly conduct; complainant, Officer Harris; discharged.

Oct. 17, 1878—Felonious assault; complainant, Michael Degnan; cutting complainant in the head with a cheesknife and striking him with a cartrung; detective, Charles O'Connor; $1,000 to answer.

Aug. 20, 1878—Drunk and disorderly; officer, Wohitman, Eleventh Precinct; discharged.

Feb. 9, 1878—Drunk and disorderly; officer, Anderson; fined $10, and $500 bail to keep the peace six months.

June 11, 1878—Arrested for assaulting L. Lazarus; committed for examination by Judge Bixby.

June 11, 1878—Drunk and disorderly; officer, Keenan; discharged.

Sept. 30, 1878—Complainant, Henry Rosenfeld; charge, abusing him, calling him vile names, and threatening to strike him; not held.

Oct. 3, 1879—Assault and battery; complainant, Maggie Birchall of 140 Lewis Street; fined $10; Judge, Wandell.

Oct. 4, 1879—Assault and battery; complainant, Bruno Korch of 115 Sheriff Street; officer, James Mulligan, Eleventh Precinct; $500 to answer.

Sept. 6, 1880—Drunk and disorderly; officer, Mulligan; three months, or bonds to keep the peace.

Grote, however, did not confine his operations to New-York, as will be seen by the following extracts from the minutes of the Queens County Criminal Court:

At the Court of Sessions, holden in and for the County of Queens, in the Court House, in Long Island City, on the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present: Hon. John A. Armstrong, County Judge;
James L. Baxter, } Justices of the Session of
John J. Powell, } the Court of Queens.

The People of New-York State
against
William Grote.
Indicted for

and convicted of

William Grote, having been indicted for assault and battery, with having, on the 27th day of July, in the year 1879, at the town of Flushing, in the County of Queens, feloniously made an assault on one Ferdinand Gentner, and did beat and wound the said Ferdinand Gentner, and having been duly tried by a jury and found guilty of the offense, he is sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and in default thereof, that he be confined in the county jail of Queens County for a term of sixty days. (Fine not paid.)

A true abstract from the minutes.

J. H. SUTPHIN, Clerk.

Kunzenman and Grote are doing all in their power to elect not only themselves, but the other candidate of the State Democracy and the Republican "Clubber" Williams, who will vote for a Republican as United States Senator if elected. Just what action Kunzenman and Grote will take cannot be foretold. Circumstances might determine it.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

W. N. HART DIES FROM CANCER

Under the Antitoxine Treatment at the Pasteur Institute Several Months—The Growth Rapid of Late.

William N. Hart of The San Francisco Examiner died Sunday night at the Pasteur Institute, in West Ninety-seventh Street, where he had been under the new treatment for cancer by inoculation since July.

A cancerous growth about the size of a pea appeared on his left cheek in the latter part of 1894. He at once put himself under the care of a San Francisco physician, but, as far as is known, no operation was ever performed upon him. He heard last June of the new treatment for cancer adopted at the Pasteur Institute.

Mr. Hart came to the city on July 7, and he was the first man to try the treatment in this country. It has been used extensively in France. Mr. Hart's cancer had already a growth of upward of ten months. He understood that the treatment in his case would be largely an experiment.

The antitoxine for cancer used in this case was manufactured at the institute by Dr. Paul Gibier, the senior doctor and superintendent. It was injected at stated intervals, and the treatment for a long time undoubtedly checked the growth of the cancer. Some time ago, however, the growth was resumed, and further injections were unable to control it. The cancer spread rapidly, till at the time of Mr. Hart's death it covered a large part of the side of his face.

Mr. Hart was able to be up and about the building until the present month, and if he had wished he could have gone out of doors. He was sensitive about the cancer, and preferred to remain indoors. He took his meals regularly at the institute dining room.

He was confined to his room and bed for about three weeks. His death has been expected for some time, but that fact was carefully kept from those who constantly asked about him, because he spent his time looking over newspapers, and it was thought that discouraging reports about him would only give him pain.

The end came more suddenly than was expected. Mr. Hart's mother, the nurse, and the doctor were with him when he died. There was no one to send for any of his other friends. He was conscious to the last.

The body was removed from the institute yesterday, and, presumably, was sent to San Francisco.

Dr. Gibier was not at the institute when a reporter called there last night. Dr. Labadie declined to go into details about the treatment, regarding it as unprofessional to publish such things in newspapers before giving them to the medical journals. He reluctantly gave the foregoing account of the journalist's treatment.

When asked if the treatment was regarded as a failure because of Mr. Hart's death, Dr. Labadie said that he did not so regard it. He said that the cancer had grown too long, evidently, before treatment was begun.

There was no autopsy performed on the body at the institute to determine the effects of the treatment, Dr. Labadie said.

Fears She Has Committed Suicide.

Harry Hunt, who keeps the Highland View Hotel, at West Twenty-third Street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island, reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday that his daughter, Annie Gertrude Hunt, sixteen years old, had disappeared from home Sunday night, and he feared that she had committed suicide.

He said that after she had disappeared he found she had written with a lead pencil upon the wall of one of the rooms that she intended to commit suicide by drowning.

The girl is sixteen years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height, and of light complexion. The police have not as yet discovered her.

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IS SUPREME

Not only is it the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but it is the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, viz.: THE CLOGGED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, OR SLUGGISH PORE.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: Newbery, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston, U.S.A.

DIAPHANIES

Something entirely new to

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

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905 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST.

GRIMME & HEMPEL.

ANTITOXINE IN LOCKJAW

Valuable Results Obtained by Brooklyn Physicians in a Case of Tetanus.

DISEASE YIELDED TO TREATMENT

Unfortunately a Heart Trouble of Long Standing Complicated the Case —With a Sound Heart He Would Have Recovered.

Physicians of Brooklyn are greatly interested in a case of lockjaw that was treated in that city a few days ago by the use of the antitoxine of tetanus.

Although the patient died yesterday, the physician who had charge of the case informed a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that death was due to a diseased heart. But for this complication the doctor said the patient would have recovered.

John Revere was the patient. He was twelve years old, and lived at 38 Maspeth Avenue. Two weeks ago the boy was kicked in the forehead by a horse at the Maspeth race track. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, where the wound was sewed up by the surgeon. The boy, to all appearances, fully recovered.

But he was seized with convulsions on Friday last, and was again taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from spasms of tetanus.

Dr. Thomas F. McCleary of Bedford Avenue, Broolyn, who is attached to the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, was summoned as were also other physicians. After diagnosing the case as one of tetanus or lockjaw, Dr. McCleary too charge of the case.

Dr. McCleary in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES regarding this case, said:

"The boy was treated with the antitoxine of tetanus. When I first began to treat the patient, it was noticed that the muscles of the jaw were rigid, as were also other muscles of the body, and his body was bent backward into a semi-circle, and spasms of the larynx, a sympton that is usually considered fatal, were noticed.

"But after the use of this medicine, the jaws relaxed. The patient began to recover rapidly, and there were no spasms after Sunday noon, and he got over the symptoms of lockjaw."

Dr. McCleary said that when he first began to treat the patient morphine and chloral were used, but these medicines made no impression.

Where the patient had suffered from spasms every half hour, before the antitoxine had been administered, they subsided, so that they only occurred every four hours.

The doctor also said that he felt perfectly confident in his own mind that the antitoxine had cured the patient of lockjaw, and that, had he had a sound body otherwise to work on, he would have fully recovered.

Death was due to heart failure, and it was ascertained that one of the valves of the heart was diseased before he met with the accident. The lockjaw spasms weakened the heart and caused death.

Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery, who has taken quite an interest in antitoxine, while speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES concerning the treatment, said that the report of the case referred to above had not as yet reached him.

"We are developing the antitoxine of tetanus at our laboratory," he said. "We have inoculated an animal with it for the purpose of getting antitoxine for use. We expect to have it in a short time.

"Long Island," Dr. Emery continued, "is a rich field for lockjaw, and the farther east you go the more favorable is the soil for the development of lockjaw. The soil in the back yards contains the bacilli. In some parts of Indiana the same conditions exist. The use of antitoxine for lockjaw is not new. Only a short time ago antitoxine was used on a patient in the Kings County Hospital, and it would have helped the patient had he been treated at the proper time. Unfortunately, it was not seen until some days after lockjaw had set in."

The antitoxine treatment for diphtheria, Dr. Emery said, was more favorable than its use in lockjaw, as there is not the same scope in cases of lockjaw.

Dr. Emery did not care to discuss the present case until after he had read carefully the details.

Dr. McCleary will, as soon as possible, make a report of the case in detail, as every physician in Brooklyn, if not in the entire country, will be interested in the results obtained.

Several other physicians were seen by the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but they did not care to discuss the case until they had read the detailed report of Dr. McCleary. They argued, however, that antitoxine was of great benefit in diphtheria, and they could not see why it should not be of great value in cases of lockjaw, that is if the patient was treated at the proper time.

TO BE TRIED FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Henry Rich Will Not Say Anything Except that He Took Paris Green.

Henry Rich, twenty-one years old, who refuses to say where his home is, was held in $500 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for trial on a charge of attempted suicide.

Rich walked into the Leonard Street Police Station at 9:45 o'clock Saturday night and told Capt. Cross that he had just swallowed a mixture of soda water and paris green, at the same time handing to the Captain the bottle from which he had taken the mixture. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital and successfully treated.

From the contents of a letter signed "Mamie," which was found in Rich's pocket, it is supposed that he has been dis

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JUDGE BARNARD'S DECISION

Attorney General Hancock Thinks the Opinion Has Been Misquoted—Another Version of the Registration Law.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 28.—"I think Judge Barnard's decision has probably been erroneously reported," said Attorney General Hancock to-day. "He will undoubtedly have something further to say, so that it will be clearly understood what his interpretation of the election law with reference to registration really is. It is certainly important that, if he has been misquoted, the correction should be made without any further delay.

"Section 31 of the Election Code provides that the Inspectors of Election of each election district in cities, and in villages of 5,000 inhabitants or more shall hold four meetings for the registration of voters at a place designated before each general election and before each annual election for city officers, to wit, on the fourth Friday and fourth Saturday and third Friday and third Saturday before election. These days are to be known, respectively, as the first, second, third, and fourth meetings for registration. It is further provided that the Inspectors of Election shall also meet upon the second Saturday before each general election and election of city officers for the purpose of correcting the registration lists by adding or striking off the names of any person pursuant to an order from the court or any Judge thereof, as provided by Section 37 of the Election Law. Section 37 provides that, if the Board of Inspectors at any meeting neglect or refuse to place upon the list the name of any person that is entitled to have his name placed thereon, application may be made to any Justice of the Supreme Court of the judicial district in which said election district is, or to any Justice of the Supreme Court residing in the county adjoining such judicial district, or to any County Judge or any Judge of a Court of Record of the city in which such election district is, and such Justice or Judge may, upon sufficient evidence, and upon notice of not less than twenty-four hours, order such name added to such list, and such list shall be corrected accordingly. It further provides that, in case the name of any person not qualified to vote in such election district shall appear upon such list, application may be made by any elector of said district for an order striking such name from the list upon proper notice, &c.; and that the Judge or Justices, upon sufficient evidence, may order such name to be stricken from the registry.

"The object of the statute appears to be that there shall be four days for registration in cities, except New-York and Brooklyn, and in villages of 5,000 inhabitants or more, and one day to add to or strike from the list as such name as shall be placed on the list or taken therefrom by order of the court. If Judge Barnard has discovered any further or different provision of law, as I said before, he will undoubtedly consider it important that the state his views and reasons for the purpose of preventing any further confusion or misunderstanding."

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT.

James C. Matthews the Candidate for Recorder of Albany County.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The Democratic candidate for Recorder of Albany is a colored man—James C. Matthews—and a bright and sharp man he is, too. Intellectually and as a lawyer he rises head and shoulders above many of his white brethren in the same profession. He is putting up a lively canvass, and by his active work and sound reasoning is doing much to brush away the prejudice which at first existed against his candidacy.

Mr. Matthews was born in Albany Nov. 6, 1848, and has resided here all his life. His early education was gained at the public schools, and the Albany Boys' Academy, he being a pupil in the latter institution by winning an open competitive examination for a free scholarship. He was graduated with honors in 1864, taking the Beck Literary Medal and the Principal's Prize along with his diploma. After graduation, he filled the position of bookkeeper in Congress Hall, and subsequently studied law in Jacob I. Werner's office. He was graduated from the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1871. As a criminal lawyer he occupies a front rank among the Albany practitioners. He has been counsel in many important cases, the last one of unusual note being the celebrated Bardin vs. Bardin divorce suit, which was brought in South Dakota. President Cleveland in 1888 appointed Mr. Matthews Register of Deeds of the District of Columbia, but the Senate failed to confirm him because Mr. Matthews was not a resident of the District. Mr. Matthews is rated as "fairly well fixed" in this world's goods.

Tickets Must Be Reprinted.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—County Clerk Pierce of Jefferson County has received notice from Secretary of State Palmer announcing the filing of the nomination of Theodore L. Morgan of Syracuse for Supreme Court Justice in this district, on the Democratic ticket, in opposition to William E. Scripture of Rome, the Republican candidate. The ballots for Jefferson County are about half printed, and this late nomination in a district which gives 12,000 Republican majority involves considerable trouble to county officers and expense to the people. It necessitates the reprinting of the entire batch.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:15 A. M.—152 East Twenty-first Street; St. James Finsterer; no damage.
2:40 A. M.—340 West Thirty-seventh Street; damage, $20.
3:15 A. M.—310 East Thirty-second Street; Bernard Donohue; no damage.
4:30 A. M.—Foot West Fifty-seventh Street; John D. Crimmins's asphalt yards; damage, $100.
5:50 A. M.—181 Ludlow Street; Max Goldberg; damage, $20.
8:30 A. M.—86 Allen Street; Harris Folonsky; damage trifling.
11 A. M.—51 West Ninety-fourth Street; John Mahoney; no damage.
2:00 P. M.—140 West Sixty-third Street; George Finger, flat; damage, $250.
3:20 P. M.—44 West Fortieth Street; Sarah Prince; damage trifling.
3:45 P. M.—14 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Minnie Duttill; damage, $525.
3:30 P. M.—29 Chrystie Street; Sarah Hagan; damage, $100.
5:00 P. M.—Vacant lot, Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue; damage, $10.
5:30 P. M.—95 East Broadway; H. Cammara; damage trifling.
5:35 P. M.—225 East Seventy-third Street; Mrs. Sheridan; damage, $5.
6:10 P. M.—35 Second Avenue; Henrietta Hamburger; damage, $10.

Excise Reform Association Meeting.

The Excise Reform Association, of which Dorman B. Eaton is President, and many distinguished citizens are members, will hold a public meeting at Chickering Hall to-night at 8 o'clock to discuss the local option and Sunday opening features of the liquor question. Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker, A. Von Briesen, Felix Adler, Seth Low, and others are to speak.

The family medicine chest should contain Hood's Pills. They are the best for family use, so gentle in Family action, easy in effect and perfect in result that they are the ideal home cathartic. Cathartic Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

A GREAT GERMAN PARADE

Plans of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

COUNTING UPON 50,000 MEN IN LINE

The Procession Thursday Night to be Divided Into Seven Divisions—Meetings In and Around Cooper Union.

"If the weather is favorable, we will have the largest parade of German-Americans ever seen in a political campaign in this city," said Herman Sulzer, the Grand Marshal for the parade next Thursday of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws and the German-American Reform Union.

"From the list of societies registered up to this time we can safely count upon

Dr. John Friederich,
President United Societies for Liberal Sunday Law.

50,000 men in line at the lowest calculation. In our parade on Sept. 25 we had over 25,000 men, and that, too, when it was necessary for the working men who participated to lose a half day from their employment. We are now much stronger, and have more than double the number of societies enrolled. At our mass meeting next Thursday evening we will surely have larger representations than on the previous occasion. Our ranks have grown at a phenomenal rate since the beginning of this month.

"Every time the German-American Citizens' Union has a public meeting we experience a boom the following day. If the 'bolters' will only continue to hold meetings they will do us more good than anything we could suggest. The German voter is liberal-minded, and when he hears such arguments as are expounded by orators of the German-American Citizens' Union he becomes convinced that our cause is the only one he can favor, and he soon lets us know that he is with us."

"The object of the demonstration next Thursday evening," said Dr. John Friedrich, President of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, "is to give the public a chance to estimate our strength. If the German-American Citizens' Union will arrange a similar affair for any other evening, then the relative strength of the two organizations can be easily determined. We will be at least 50,000 strong, if the evening is a pleasant one, and we should like to have an opportunity of comparing our numbers with those of the German-American Citizens' Union. I do not anticipate having the pleasure of seeing our opponents exposing their weakness, but I hope they will follow our example and show themselves."

The arrangements for the parade as decided upon up to last night, included all the appointments of the Marshals, and aides, with the make-up of the seven divisions. The staff consists of the following well-known Germans:

Grand Marshal—Herman Sulzer; Assistant Grand Marshal—William F. Grell; Chief Aide—August Schmid; Assistant Aides—Joseph Doelger, Edward Gaus, Louis Wendel, Ernst Dreher, and Richard von Schlemmer.

Staff of Grand Marshal—Julius T. Groh, Frank Ehret, H. V. Rosenbaum, Henry Hagemeister, Frederick Ruppert, John Heltz, Charles Vanderbrook, George Kuck, Carl Messerschmidt, O. L. Tauscher de Seighardt, Max Schwarz, Edmund Braendle, Henry Kalbfleisch, William Sohmer, Herman Raub, Otto Metz, Charles T. Krauss, Theodore von Bremsen, Charles A. Klemens, Henry Hack, Conrad Hahn, J. Ferrari, J. Ruppert, Jr., A. Lederle, Frederick Mayser, Charles Schaefer, Frank Dratz, B. Ostergaard, Alexander Kaiser, Gustave Emmel, J. Lebkuchner, John B. Hagenbuechle, Gustav Keller, Joseph Feutner, Fritz Horn, Dr. John Friederich, William Ringler, August Luechow, Henry Zeltner, George Graus, H. H. Hingslage, August Weber, Paul Philipp, C. Lauterle, William Lohr, A. Fritze, Henry Feutner, David Wilson, Gustav Schumann, and Charles L. Miller.

The first division, of which Lorenz Zeller is the Marshal, will contain about 9,000

Herman Sulzer,
Grand Marshal of Thursday Night's Parade.

men from the following societies: Kriegerbund, Veterans, Schuetzen Clubs, Retail Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers' Organization, Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. It will form at First and Second Streets, east and west of Second Avenue.

The second division, of which William Fleck is to be Marshal, will contain the singing societies, turn vereins, bowling clubs, lodges, &c. It is estimated that 4,000 men will be in this division, which will form on Second and Third Streets, east and west of Second Avenue.

The third division, of which Barney Kearns will be Marshal, it is estimated will contain 9,000 men, and will consist of the Plattdeutsche, Badische, Bayerische, Hessen, Pfaelzer, Cannstatter, Hessen-Darmstadt, and Schwäbischer Volksfest Societies. It will form in Fifth Street, east and west of Second Avenue.

The fourth division, of which George C. Engel will be Marshal, will have, it is estimated, at least 18,000 men in line, and will consist of brewers, bottlers, wine dealers, cigarmakers, delicatessen dealers, hall owners, park owners, dealers in brewers' supplies, maltsters, coopers, and wagonmakers. It will form at Eighth Street, east and west of Second Avenue.

The fifth division, of which John Moje is to be Marshal, will have about 4,000 men in line, and will consist of butchers, bakers, provision dealers, grocers, milk dealers, laundrymen, liverymen, flour dealers, and their employes. It will form on Ninth Street, east and west of Second Avenue.

The sixth division, of which Julius Kautz will be Marshal, will consist of 4,000 carpenters, masons, bricklayers, cabinetmakers, framers, plasterers, smiths, iron workers, marble workers, and all other mechanics. It will form on Tenth Street, east and west of Second Avenue.

The seventh division, of which John Feierabend will be marshal, will consist of members of the German-American Reform Union, 10,000 strong, from all Assembly districts. It will form on Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, east and west of Second Avenue.

The procession will start to march promptly at 7::30 P. M. from First Street and Second Avenue, and move over the following route: Second Avenue to Thirteenth Street, to First Avenue, to Fourth Street, to Avenue A, to Fourteenth Street, to Irving Place, to Fifteenth Street, to Union Square, to Fourth Avenue, to Cooper Union. Besides the meeting in Cooper Union, there will be four platforms erected on the streets, from which addresses will be made by prominent English and German speakers. The committee has received many letters from well-known speakers, who are desirous of addressing the crowds. Announcements of orators will be made as soon as the committee can make the selections.

The Plattdeutsch Volksfest Verein, at a mass meeting in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night resolved to attend in a body. The organization consists of 167 societies and has more than 10,000 members enrolled. Several bands of music will be furnished by this organization, and 10,000 Chinese lanterns will be obtained by the Plattdeutsche for their members.

A mass meeting was held at Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, last night, where George Juraschek was the principal speaker. He

William F. Grell,
Assistant Grand Marshal of Thursday Night's Parade.

denounced the attitude of Commissioner Roosevelt, who had spoken at the same hall on Tuesday last.

There was also a mass meeting at Vathauer's Hall, 1,591 Second Avenue, last night, under the auspices of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

The German-American Reform Union had a district meeting at 125 Amsterdam Avenue.

Stimmt das Ticket unter dem Stern.

The German-American Reform Union has found a way out of the intricacies of the new ballot law.

It consists of sending to each voter of the German race a sample ballot, with a red hand pointing to the Democratic star, followed by the words: "Stimmt das Ticket unter dem Stern," or, in English, "Vote the ticket under the star."

It took the Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union several days to arrive at this simplified method of carrying out its intentions. Now that it has been reached, no cross-voting will be considered.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

—Several cities are in the field with bids for the next National Conventions. Buffalo, San Francisco, and Pittsburg are making earnest but quiet efforts to induce the Republican National Committee to look favorably upon their alleged advantages. The chances are that the committee will select Chicago. It is believed in Washington that Chicago also will secure the Democratic Convention. The question of ample hotel accommodations and telegraphic facilities enters largely into the calculations of the committees. So far as San Francisco is concerned, the item of railroad fare alone practically puts it out of the race.

—The school children in Long Island City are doing all they can to elect Patrick J. Gleason Mayor. They have rigged up a transparency on a goat wagon, which parades through the streets in the lower end of the city every afternoon after school hours. The wagon is drawn by a good-sized goat. One boy drives while the others follow on behind in single file. The transparency on the wagon reads: "For Mayor and Good Schools, Patrick J. Gleason, the Children's Friend."

—As usual, Tammany will be stronger this year on the east side of the city than it will be on the west side. There is not very much danger of any of the Tammany Senatorial candidates on the east side being defeated. There is some danger of one or two of them on the west side losing. When John Kelly ran for Governor, in 1879, he carried three of the east side districts.

—The Bohemian and Irish American Independent Clubs of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District has indorsed all the regular Democratic nominees, State, city, and in the Senate and Assembly districts.

—A Connecticut visitor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday looked carefully at the Republican Party emblem, and thus described it: "Looks like an owl on a patent hen's nest."

—Charles R. De Freest, former clerk of the Democratic State Committee, reached this city yesterday, and will give his attention to the Democratic campaign for a few days.

—John A. Henneberry, the State Democracy candidate for the Senate in the Twentieth Senate District, has been indorsed by Good Government Club I.

West 14th St.
1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
TALK.

Only a word or two about our Reliable Carpets. They are well woven and contain genuine wool, unmixed with shoddy, and will stand the "wear and tear." They are pretty and attractive—made from fresh and original designs and patterns. They are economical—as our contracts were made at the old low price of wool and wages. Wouldn't it pay you to investigate? Carpets delivered when needed. No ready money necessary to choose your pattern now.

A vast variety of superior furniture.
Open Saturday Evening.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

Quaker Wisdom

"A man, as he manages himself, may die old at thirty or young at eighty." Good managers eat Quaker Oats.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

CONDEMN THE COMMISSIONERS

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY'S ACTION REGARDING THE HOSPITALS.

Changes in the Appointments of Staffs by the Heads of Charities and Correction Not in Favor.

The ninetieth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York was held last night at the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Robert H. Grandin presided. There was a large attendance. The reports of the standing committees were read.

The following resolutions, proposed by Dr. Brill, were adopted with little opposition:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, without preferring charges against them, have abolished the Consulting and Medical Boards of Governeur, Fordham, City, Maternity, Workhouse, and Almshouse, and Randall's Island Hospitals, and the Hospital for Nervous Diseases and the Hospital for Incurables; and,

Whereas, The Commissioners have conferred upon the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the University Medical College, Bellevue Medical College, and the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital, the power to fill all vacancies upon the Medical Boards of these hospitals, and to appoint all internes in these hospitals; and,

Whereas, The colleges named are incorporated institutions, and their Faculties, with the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital, are composed of less than 100 physicians; and,

Whereas, There are in the County of New-York about 3,000 physicians; and,

Whereas, The 3,000 physicians are excluded from positions upon the medical boards of the hospitals mentioned, as well as of Bellevue and Harlem Hospitals, except by courtesy of the Faculties of the incorporated colleges and the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital; and,

Whereas, These hospitals are supported by the taxpayers of the county; now, be it

Resolved, That we, the Medical Society of the County of New-York, protest against this outrage upon the medical profession of the County of New-York, and condemn the action of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in delivering to three incorporated colleges three-fourths of the appointments upon the consulting and medical boards of these hospitals, to whose support the profession at large, as taxpayers, contribute.

A committee of five, consisting of the President, Dr. Grandin, and Drs. St. John Roosa, Murray, Webster, and Jacoby, was appointed to present these resolutions to the Mayor and to the Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction.

The report of the special committee appointed to consider the question of the society defending the suit for damages brought by an optician against Dr. Frank Van Fleet recommended that the society defend the suit, and this report was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the year: President—Edward D. Fisher; First Vice President—Frederick Peterson; Second Vice President—J. Henry Fruitnight; Secretary—Charles H. Avery; Assistant Secretary—William E. Bullard; Treasurer—John S. Warren; Censors—B. Farquhar Curtis, Arthur M. Jacobus, Egbert H. Grandin, Seneca D. Powell, Charles L. Gibson.

Sir Richard McCormick was elected an honorary member.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

State Democracy Meetings: First Assembly District, Rector and Greenwich Streets.—Speeches by James P. Archibald, Lawrence P. Mingey, and William R. Keese. Fourth Assembly District, 196 East Broadway.—Speeches by Charles S. Fairchild, George Walton Green, and John Jeroloman. Thirteenth Assembly District, 627 Eighth Avenue. —Speeches by Calvin Tomkins and others. Twelfth Assembly District, Grand and Madison Streets.—Speeches by Col. Robert G. Monroe, E. J. Kieley, and Edward Gavegan. Twenty-eighth Assembly District, 1,643 Avenue A.—Speeches by E. J. Kieley, Lawrence P. Mingey, E. L. Purdy, and Calvin Tomkins. Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Orpheus Hall, 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Speeches by Henry De Forest Baldwin, Francis M. Scott, John De Witt Warner, and Theodore Sutro.

German-American Citizens' Association meetings: First Assembly District—319 Greenwich Street; Ninth Assembly District—252 West Twenty-eighth Street; Fifteenth Assembly District—Wendel's Assembly rooms, Forty-fourth Street near Ninth Avenue; Seventeenth Assembly District—768 Tenth Avenue; Twenty-seventh Assembly District—685 Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; Thirty-second Assembly District—First Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets; Eleventh Assembly District—168 Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets.

Tammany ratification meetings: Twenty-fifth Assembly District—Seneca Club rooms, northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street; Eighth District—Walhalla Hall, Orchard Stree; near Grand Street; Thirty-third District—Southeast corner First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Twentieth District—Murray Hill Lyceum, 160 East Thirty-fourth Street; Twenty-second District—Turtle Bay Hall, Second Avenue and Forty-sixth Street; Thirtieth District—227 East Eighty-fourth Street, all at 8 P. M.

Mass meeting and parade under the auspices of the Republican Campaign Committee of the Thirtieth Assembly District, Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; addresses probably by Chauncey M. Depew, Jacob Kemple of West Virginia, and Gen. McCook; parade starts from the Hell Gate Republican Club, 7:30 P. M.

Mass meeting under the auspices of Senatorial Campaign Committee of the Twentieth Senate District; addresses by Edward Lauterbach, Otto Irving Wise, Lemuel E. Quigg; Fisher's Hall, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Mass meeting of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Vigilance League; Dr. Parkhurst, Police Commissioner Andrews, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild invited to speak; Dutch Reformed Church, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

Republican Assembly District meetings: Fourth District—Montgomery and Water Streets, 7:30 P. M.; Fourth District—Cherry and Clinton Streets, 8:30 P. M.; Fourth District—Montgomery and Monroe Streets, 9:30 P. M.

Mass meeting at Cooper Union to urge voters to vote in favor of improving the Erie Canal; Mayor Strong, ex-Mayors Hewitt, Edson, and Grant and Simon Stern to make addresses, 8 P. M.

Mass meeting under the auspices of the Excise Reform Association; speeches by Seth Low, Felix Adler, Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker, and others, at Chickering Hall, 8 P. M.

Conference meeting of members of organized labor and all citizens opposed to ex-Police Inspector Williams as candidate for Senator in the Twelfth District, 110 Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Eighth Ward Republican Club rally; among the speakers will be Commissioner Roosevelt, Col. Alfred R. Conkling and Job E. Hedges; 276 Spring Street, 8 P. M.

Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly District.—The Republican Women's rally at the West Side Republican Club, 102 West Eighty-second Street, 8 P. M.

Home Rule Council of the Thirtieth Assembly District to discuss the qualification of the different political candidates, 447 East Eighty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

Young Men's Independent Democratic Club Twentieth Assembly District ratification meeting, 231-233 East Thirty-third Street, 8 P. M.

Banner raising and ratification meeting, Tammany Hall (Bannock Club), Twenty-fourth Assembly District, 952 Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Harlem Auxiliary of the Women's National Republican Association, 237 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 8 P. M.

Mass meeting under the auspices of the Tammany Organization, Twenty-fifth Assembly District, 1,158 Broadway, 8 P. M.

The Wiltsey H. Ryan Association to indorse the C. O. ticket, 832 Ninth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Young Men's Republican League ratification meeting, 19 Abingdon Square, 8 P. M.

Republican Club, first annual dinner of the season, 450 Fifth Avenue, 6:30 P. M.

Republican mass meeting, Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

Italian Republican rally, 237 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 8 P. M.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen Oct. 19, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS March, (Br.,) Cornars, Denia Sept. 19, via Oct. 1, with fruit to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen Oct. 17, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M. 29th.

WANTS UNPAID WATCHERS

Committee of Fifty Has Not Arranged to Spend $41,760.

NOTHING SETTLED BY CONFERENCES

Cornelius N. Bliss Guards the Funds and Shows His Experience—Scenes at Various Headquarters.

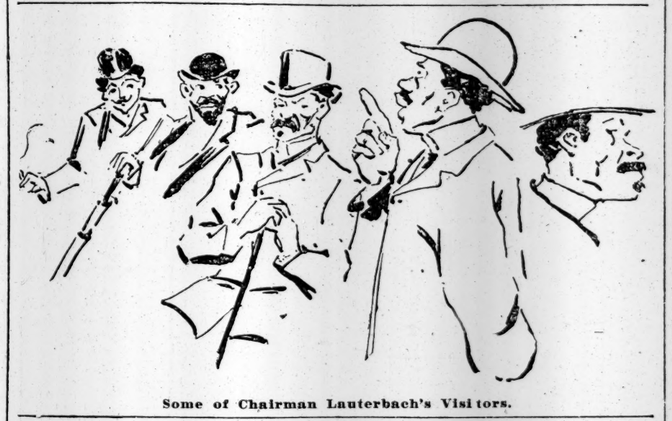
"The Committee of Fifty," said Secretary Wakeman, late last night, "are distinctly in favor of volunteer, unpaid watchers. It is not true that arrangements have been made to put 8,352 watchers at the polls, at an estimated cost of $41,760.

"In fact nothing at all was settled by the numerous conferences which were held to-day bteween the members of the Committee of Fifty and the delegates from other bodies who came to see them. Nothing at all has been settled about paying watchers. Whether the Committee of Fifty will pay any watchers, directly, through the Republican County Committee and the State Democracy will not be decided for some days yet."

Secretary Wakeman hinted that the members of the Executive Committee of the Fifty would not be averse to obtaining the assistance of the Good Government ticket supporters in organizing the polls. He made it clear that the Committee of Fifty was not going to spend any money recklessly, even though every Republican election district leader from the Battery to City Island represented that more money was needed if the fusion ticket was to be carried.

When the information was spread abroad that Cornelius N. Bliss was the overseer of the money which J. Kennedy Tod had collected, and which Adelbert H. Steele was to pay out, there was an immediate decline in the number of politicians who sought the campaign headquarters of the Fifty in the Gilsey House.

Mr. Bliss's experience as a Treasurer of campaign funds now stretches back over a long period of years, and not even the

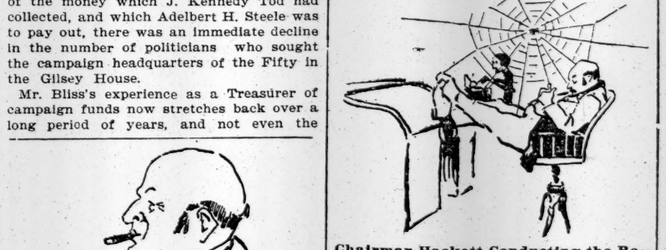


Some of Chairman Lauterbach's Visitors.

paign. This seemed extraordinary, but it was, nevertheless, true, Mr. Hackett said.

Other rural Chairmen had come and gone perfectly satisfied with the amounts they had received. After long cogitation, Mr. Hackett thought this was the most extraordinary state of affairs he had ever encountered in his experience of politics.

Asked to talk figures, Mr. Hackett offered a playful bet that the Republican State



A. H. Steele Repulsing One of Mr. Lauterbach's Thirteen.

colored brother who thinks an advertisement in the paper of which he is the editor and proprietor is the only means of saving the fusion ticket can move him to unclasp his purse.

Mr. Steele, who has the disagreeable duty of sending all Republican applicants for relief to Mr. Lauterbach, and all fusion Democratic applicants to Mr. Fairchild, has such a genial smile and such general heartiness of manner that the victim hardly realizes that he has been kicked out without a cent until he reaches the street.

Most of those who cannot turn their schemes into cash at the Gilsey House go to the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, in Thirty-eighth Street. There they sit on the outside benches, trying to get up enough nerve to tackle Mr. Lauterbach as he whisks at top speed from the inner office to the big meeting hall and back again.

If Mr. Lauterbach only talked to some one while on these brief and rapid journeys there might be some chance of catching his eye in order to rush in at the sign of a nod. But Mr. Lauterbach always puts his head down, fixes his eyes on the floor, and charges through the loungers as if he were running after his hat, blown off in the street on a windy day.

The colored brothers wait the longest and are the most patient. They come before every one else and leave when the lights are being turned out. They never seem tired of waiting, they never want to stretch themselves, they never even yawn. They seem to feel sure that they will get recognition, even at the eleventh hour.

Down at the State Republican Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Chairman Hackett professes to be conducting a thinking campaign. What he thinks about no one knows but himself, but his thoughts are often so engrossing that he lets his cigar go out and doesn't find it out until some one offers him a fresh one.

Mr. Hackett said yesterday that a rural county Chairman had come all the way from the other end of the State to tell him that he wanted no money to run his campaign. This seemed extraordinary, but it was, nevertheless, true, Mr. Hackett said.

Other rural Chairmen had come and gone perfectly satisfied with the amounts they had received. After long cogitation, Mr. Hackett thought this was the most extraordinary state of affairs he had ever encountered in his experience of politics.

Asked to talk figures, Mr. Hackett offered a playful bet that the Republican State

Chairman Hackett Conducting the Republican Campaign.

ticket would win by 50,000 majority at least. The German vote was respectfully offered for his consideration, and he replied that the Republicans would get as many Germans this year as they ever got.

"I want the names of twenty German Republicans who are going Democratic this year," said Mr. Hackett, with an air of conviction that settled the whole matter.

Mr. Hackett was aroused from his semi-somnolence by the mention of the word Coggeshall. He affirmed:

"I'll bet you a cigar that Coggeshall is not the next Senator from Oneida."

Asked about Raines, Mr. Hackett said he would win by a larger majority than he had last year. Then he looked at a telegram, said it was all right, and settled himself down in his armchair for another long thinking process.

A casual visitor to the Republican State headquarters might easily be deluded into the belief that no one was doing anything except waiting for the result. The only one straw which pointed in the opposite direction was the bustling activity of Gen. McAlpin.

If the wheels of the political machine needed soap, Gen. McAlpin could put it on without turning. Mr. Hackett out of the large wagon which he has hitched to the Republican elephant.

The rural Republicans who sought headquarters to obtain information, not soap, were generally referred to John S. Kenyon, whose erudition on the new ballot law, the new corrupt practices law, and the way to vote a straight Republican ticket is profundity itself.

Mr. Kenyon passes rapidly from rapture to despair, from the widest smile to the narrowest frown. He has assumed a sympathetic countenance for each of the fifty-

John S. Kenyon's Smile. John S. Kenyon Hears Bad News.

eight rural County Chairmen who have visited him and has done it so quickly that his face was as plastic yesterady as a piece of softened india rubber.

Mr. Platt himself is little in evidence at Republican Headquarters. Either he has everything just as he wants it and is passing the time until election day thinking deeply in the privacy of his apartments and leaving the result to Providence, or he is working in the dark so hard that he has no time to show himself. Only election day can solve the mystery of this campaign.

The Fifty's Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Committee of Fifty.

James C. Carter will preside, and speeches will be made by Joseph H. Choate, Wheeler H. Peckham, Seth Low, Carl Schurz, J. Harsen Rhoades, and Charles Stewart Smith.

Diamond Rings.

For birthday, engagement, or holiday presents. It will pay those thinking of purchasing to inspect our stock of diamond Solitaires and Clusters; also new designs in brooches, pendants, and bracelets. Considering the quality, our prices are exceptionally low.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Importers and Jewelers.
52 WEST 14TH ST.

We can sell

better neckwear at 50c. than any other retailer, because we sell more of it. We sell so much of

Keep's Neckwear

that we find it wise to make it ourselves. We import silk of our own selection, and have it made up in our own factory. There's only one profit between the silk factory in France and the neck on Broadway.

Our 50c. goods are the biggest sellers, but "there are others" at $1.

Keep's Dress Shirts, all sleeve lengths, $1 and $1.50.
Keep's Imported Collars, best quality, 25c.
Dent's English Gloves, famous, $1.75.
Keep's Lambskin Gloves, perfect, $1 and $1.50.
Robes for the bath, study, lounging, $3 up.

Keep M'f'g Company,
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Branch stores in Boston and Philadelphia.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

High priced toilet soaps cost more than the Ivory, not because the soap itself is any better, but by reason of the expensive wrappings, boxes and perfume. Then the profit on toilet soaps is much greater.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

CITY CLUB IS UNDECIDED.

Not Agreed on the Question of the Fusion Ticket—Would Not Affront Government Men.

There was such a diversity of opinion among the members of the City Club present at a special meeting at the clubhouse last evening, called for the purpose of considering the present political situation and to determine what action, if any, should be taken by the club, that no decisive action was ordered.

There was a very interesting and exciting debate, which lasted for three hours, and feeling ran high on the question whether the fusion ticket should or should not be indorsed.

Many of the older members of the club were in favor of indorsing that ticket and argued strongly for it as being the only means of defeating Tammany Hall, but the younger men, who are foremost in the councils of the Good Government Clubs, combated their arguments and announced that in no event would the ticket put in the field by the Good Government Clubs' Convention be withdrawn.

Finally a resolution was adopted foregoing the taking of any decisive step, for fear that the success of the City Club would be endangered.

The meeting was largely attended, and among the prominent members of the club present were James C. Carter, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Seth Low, James W. Pryor, A. Augustus Johnson, W. Harris Roome, Assemblyman A. R. Conkling, John Jay Chapman, Gustav H. Schwab, Arthur von Briesen, Everett P. Wheeler, Albert Stickney, J. Brooks Leavitt, Richard Watson Gilder, Lewis A. Delafield, R. Fulton Cutting, De Forest Grant, R. W. G. Welling, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and W. E. Dodge.

James C. Carter called the meeting to order and outlined the objects for which it was called. A committee of the club had considered the subject of the coming election during the Summer, and had come to the conclusion that, as the officers to be voted for were more State than city officers, and were not closely connected with the municipal administration, it was not expedient for the City Club to put a ticket in the field, either by itself or in connection with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall.

"Now, however," said Mr. Carter, "that the Good Government Club has put a ticket in the field, which action has been much criticised in various quarters, and when, after a fusion ticket had been formed by the Committee of Fifty under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and all efforts to have this Good Government ticket withdrawn, the Trustees of the club deemed it wise to call a meeting for the purpose of defining the position of the club in the present political situation.

"It was open for the club to indorse the fusion ticket if the members saw fit, or to express their opinion as to the expediency of the ticket of the Good Government Clubs retaining the field."

R. Fulton Cutting, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs, then explained the attitude of the Good Government Clubs. He said that they could not indorse the ticket presented by the Committee of Fifty.

"It has not got the element of success," said Mr. Cutting. "When the Republican Party insisted on putting two of their spokesmen on the ticket the committee ought to have retired from the conference and taken an independent position. Even if it had failed of success it would have laid the ground for municipal independence. If Tammany Hall should succeed this Fall the Good Government Clubs are not to blame."

C. C. Bowen then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, as Tammany Hall is the most powerful and persistent enemy of good government in this city, and as the only hope of its defeat this Fall lies in the success of the fusion ticket, we deprecate any division at the polls among the opponents of that organized conspiracy for public plunder. Abating neither jot nor tittle of our solemn declarations against corruption from whatever source in municipal government, we deem it of the utmost importance that every good government vote should be cast that every good government vote should be cast Fifty.

every Good Government vote should be cast for the fusion ticket.

Everett P. Wheeler made a strong appeal for the indorsement of the fusion ticket. He said that in his opinion the Good Government Clubs had made a mistake, and they should have the courage to acknowledge it.

Arthur Von Briesen opposed the proposition to indorse the fusion ticket, because, he said, it was simply no more or no less than a deal with Platt, which was equally as wicked as a deal with Tammany Hall. Both machines, he said, should be smashed. The ticket of the Good Government Clubs, he contended, would not help Tammany Hall. He said that 23,000 voters had not registered because they wouldn't vote for Tammany, and couldn't bring themselves to vote for Platt.

Horace E. Deming also opposed the adoption of the resolution but he said that the Good Government Clubs in putting their ticket in the field had committed a political blunder that almost amounted to a crime. So far as he was individually concerned he would support the fusion ticket, because it was the best club at hand to hit Tammany.

Albert Stickney argued in favor of the indorsement of the fusion ticket. It would be no imputation on the Good Government Clubs.

J. Noble Hayes differed with Mr. Stickney, and insisted that the passage of the resolution would be a slap in the face to the members of the club who were members of the Good Government Clubs. He warned his fellow-members not to insist in administering such a rebuke, in the face of a disagreement which might split up the club.

W. Harris Roome of Good Government Club A opposed the passage of the resolution.

There were loud cries of "Hewitt!" "Hewitt!" and the ex-Mayor made a strong appeal for the indorsement of the fusion ticket.

"Last year," he said, "we succeeded in scotching the Tammany serpent, but he is not dead yet. If we defeat him again this year, his forces will disintegrate. The only thing which supports Tammany is spoils. If it wins in this fight, it will be stronger than ever, and all the work you did last year will be lost.

Seth Low spoke in favor of the fusion ticket, and J. Brooks Leavitt and John Jay Chapman against it.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford deprecated the adoption of the resolution on account of the effect it would have on the young men who were beginning to break away from the political parties, and who were becoming interested in the Good Government Clubs.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Carter, who, finding the diversity of opinion so strong, sought to calm the troubled waters by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Club, while sensible of the great advantage which the cause

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:00.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Charley's Aunt—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Fleur-de-Lis—8:10.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Wards Stavlsi—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert—8:15.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Bureau. 1895.
3 A. M.	52	64	60
6 A. M.	51	60	58
9 A. M.	53	59	59
12 M.	60	57	61
4 P. M.	60	58	60
6 P. M.	58	48	53
9 P. M.	58	44	48
12 P. M.	56	41	46

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....55.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....53.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....55.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....52.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

The drift of the local campaign through multiplied complications toward an end that baffles all the prophets has tended to confirm the opinion expressed by THE TIMES when the list of candidates was first made up that none of the tickets is from top to bottom worthy of support. Dr. PARKHURST and THE TIMES stand together in the belief that a satisfactory ticket can be made up only by the exercise of the scratcher's privilege. The Tammany municipal ticket can be voted only by those who are willing to gratify the desire of the present impenitent and incorrigible Tammany managers for a vindication, and to see them confirmed in their purpose to employ the hundred thousand votes of the organization for their personal interest, without regard to the welfare of the Democratic Party in the State and in the country at large. The fusion ticket can be voted entire only by Republicans and by independent voters who are indifferent to the immorality of the bargains that gave it birth. The Good Government Club ticket is, of course, a thing of such fragile and unearthly beauty that it is as ungracious to criticise it as it would be impossible to vote it. But by canceling the open and notorious Tammany men and the open and notorious Platt men a list of municipal candidates can be made up that friends of good government can vote for with comfort and conscience.

In the Senate and Assembly districts, however, THE TIMES sees no reason why on personal grounds votes should be withheld from the regular Democratic candidates. We grant that some of them are not the sort of timber that makes good legislators. But a vote for a Republican candidate for the Senate or Assembly in this city, with the single exception of Mr. PAVEY, is a vote direct and unqualified for THOMAS C. PLATT. It is a waste of time to inquire into the character or the abilities of any Republican candidate. They will be the slaves of the caucus to a man, and the caucus will be Mr. PLATT'S slave. The question of the personal fitness of the candidates of the two parties can be put aside, for no Democratic candidate is any more to be shunned or dreaded than PLATT.

Certainly, any voter who approves or desires a modification of the Sunday excise law will play at cross-purposes with his convictions if he votes for a Republican candidate for either branch of the Legislature. A Republican Legislature will absolutely refuse to amend the law. The Roosevelt policy of enforcement, inevitably slipping back into the rotten old régime of side-door opening, blackmail, and corruption, will be the sure fruit of a Republican majority.

There is no logical or valid reason why Democrats should not give a united support to their legislative candidates this year. There are weighty reasons why they should give such support. In every case except Mr. PAVEY'S the choice lies between PLATT and a Democrat. No reform sentiment or argument can justify a failure to vote for the Democrat. Mr. PLATT is not a reformer. The State Democracy candidacies are, of course, too contemptible, some of them personally and all of them in motive, to be worthy of consideration.

A WARNING DISREGARDED.

We deem it unfortunate for both the Democratic State ticket and the local "fusion ticket" that they cannot be printed together on the official ballot under a single emblem and party designation, but we are not in the least surprised at Judge BEACH'S decision to the effect that the State Democracy is not entitled to a full column on the ballot, including the names of candidates for State offices. That was almost certain to be the result of contesting the question and carrying it to a judicial decision, and there is not the least hope of reversing that decision. The delay in the proceedings and the assumption of the Police Board that the law did not mean what it said has started the printing of the ballots in an illegal form, but it is the obvious duty of the board to rectify that without delay and have the ballots supplied in proper form within the time prescribed.

Just a month ago we began to warn all concerned of the necessity of a "careful study of the provisions of the election law with reference to the new form of ballot." We said then, Sept. 29, "the name and emblem adopted by the State Convention of a party can only be used by the local organization recognized as regular by that party, and no names can be printed in the separate column of any party or independent body except those of candidates nominated by such party or independent body in one of the ways prescribed by law, that is, by regular convention, or by a certificate with the specified number of signatures." No local nominations had then been made, but the State Democracy had adopted its emblem, and we pointed out then that it could be used over a column containing the Democratic State ticket only by having the candidates duly nominated by the organization which had chosen the rooster to "represent and distinguish" its candidates.

A week later, when the fusion movement had been started, but the nominations had not been made, we called attention to the matter again, and remarked of the State Democracy that, "under the present law, if it has candidates of its own, their names must be under its own party designation and emblem, and can include only those which it has nominated. It cannot have the names of candidates for State offices printed in a column of its own on the ballot unless it nominates them." We stated then that if the fusion ticket should be adopted it would go into the regular Republican column and Democrats could vote for it, together with their own State ticket, only by securing a second full column or marking each name separately, and to have a full column Democratic supporters of the fusion ticket "would have to nominate the State ticket by certificate."

Another week went by and the fusion nominations had been made, when we once more reverted to the importance of becoming familiar with the requirements of the ballot law. After recalling again the form and arrangement of the ballot and the manner of using it, we said: "Now, the fusion ticket in this city will be in the straight Republican column on the blanket ballot, and the prospect now is that it will not be in any other column," and we repeated our warning as to the effect upon the vote.

Just what we tried to avert has happened and was sure to happen if the warning in regard to nomination was unheeded and the matter was ever brought to a judicial test. It cannot be remedied now, and the best way to prevent its helping Tammany and hurting the Democratic State ticket is for all Democratic voters to put the cross mark in the circle below the star emblem, and then put it before the name of each anti-Tammany candidate for whom they may wish to vote.

It is nonsense for the Police Board to talk about going on with the printing of this defective ballot, made defective by its own lack of judgment and regard for law, on the plea that there is not time to print a sufficient number in the correct form. There is time between now and Saturday, with the appliances at command in this city, to print official ballots enough for the whole State. All the appliances necessary to supply the city should be set at work at once, regardless of the Martin Brown contract. If Judge BEACH'S order should be disregarded, or if there should be a failure to furnish an ample supply of official ballots in proper form, it would be a disgrace to the Police Board from which it could never recover. It has been too much addicted to making or assuming law for itself, and if it should fail in so important a matter as executing the plain provisions of the election law it might as well resign without more ado. It would become ridiculous, and that no official body can afford.

THE CENTENARY OF KEATS.

The fact that JOHN KEATS was born on the 29th of October, 1795, has given occasion for a number of magazine articles upon his "place" in the history of English poetry. It is agreed upon all hands that his own modest prediction that after his death he would be numbered with the English poets has been more than fulfilled. for the rank that has been accorded to him is much higher than he would have claimed. For his poetical remains, in so far as they are successful, belong in their aim and scope to what we have agreed to classify as minor poetry. It is only by the perfection of their execution that they are taken out of that classification.

What may be called the posthumous career of KEATS is an excellent illustration of the preservative power of fine workmanship. KEATS wrote nothing that, if reduced to prose, would have outlasted his own life. The "argument" of his poems is not at all significant or considerable. It is by the purely literary quality of his work that it has come to be more extensively admired as the decades of the century have passed, and that it is likely to be more extensively admired hereafter than it is even now.

The "influence" of KEATS is one of the topics that his centenary naturally suggests, and that has been more or less discussed in view of the centenary. But it is fair to say that his direct influence has not been great, and it may be doubted whether, so much as it has been, it has been good. One reviewer, indeed, referring to TAINE'S "History of English Literature" as a work by which the English and American publics were "amused" at the time of its appearance, counts it as one of the chief defects of that work that it omitted to take account of the influence of KEATS. The reviewer himself has, however, apparently overlooked the fact that the poems from which he cites illustrations of that influence were not published when TAINE'S work was written. TENNYSON has been called "an economical Keats," but the description hints rather a resemblance than either an imitation or an assimilation; for it would be difficult to point to a line of TENNYSON of which it could be said with confidence that it would not have been written in the same way if KEATS had never written or TENNYSON had never read him. ROSSETTI is perhaps the most considerable poet since KEATS in whose work the influence of KEATS has been very marked. Other poets of like rank have of course admired KEATS greatly—this admiration has been very warmly expressed by so very different a poet as BROWNING—but they have not been perceptibly influenced by him. They have seen that even KEATS'S poetic technic could not be imitated, since it was the result of his individual perception. The way to write like KEATS, they perceived, was to have as vivid sensations as KEATS, as subtle perceptions, and as keen a sense of beauty. What is imitable in KEATS is the form of expression which with him was the most direct statement attainable, but in his imitators corresponds to nothing but their admiration for KEATS, and thus becomes far fetched, conscious, and affected. His direct influence is visible in the productions of the "precious" poets whose works give small promise of the duration which KEATS'S fame has already attained, and which it seems probable that it will far transcend.

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

The political contest which is now going on in New-Jersey has some unusual features. It is more clearly a contest of purely State politics than we often see. Each party stands clearly enough on its own ground so far as National issues are concerned, but these are not figuring in the campaign, nor does it appear to be disturbed by any merely local divisions. It is a contest on the character and record of the parties in State affairs. Another peculiarity is the different part taken by the principal candidates of the two parties.

Mr. GRIGGS, the Republican candidate for Governor, while a man of good repute, is and has long been an active politician, and he has been "stumping" the State from one end to the other in support of his own candidacy. Chancellor MCGILL, the Democratic candidate, is not a politician himself and he is universally recognized as a man whom politicians cannot use. He has held a judicial office for some years and he has the impartial and upright type of character which befits such an office, and has gone quietly along with his duties instead of appearing before the people to advocate his own election. His reason for doing this, as he has stated, is that matters have come before him and await adjudication which cannot be dropped and left to other hands without injury to public and private interests. He prefers to attend to these interests and see that they suffer no detriment rather than make personal efforts for his own political advancement.

Nobody questions the ability and integrity of Chancellor MCGILL or doubts that he would make a thoroughly capable, honest, and resolute executive of the State. He is eminently a candidate who is a sufficient platform in himself. The Democrats of New-Jersey adopted an excellent platform at their convention, but the people do not need to remember that in order to be assured of the effect of electing their candidate for Governor. When they remember how much depends upon the character and influence of the Governor, not only in the conduct of legislation and administration, but in the future course of the party which he represents, they will have no misgivings about the results of electing MCGILL.

New-Jersey is a Democratic State, and there would be no doubt of the result of the election if the party were not suffering from the discredit brought upon it by bad leadership and bad management in recent years. All it needs is to recover from this and renew its confidence and courage, and there are many evidences that it is doing so. The nomination of MCGILL and the bringing forward of excellent candidates for other offices, both general and local, indicate a new spirit in the New-Jersey Democracy. It leaves no excuse for any Democrat to vote against his party this year or to fail to vote for its candidates. The only danger lies in the stay-at-home vote, and the Democrats of the State should spend the remaining week in awakening interest in the contest and bringing out a full vote. The election of MCGILL would mean a new career of honor for the party.

BRIDGE JUMPING.

The death of CALLAHAN is not the first fatal result that has ensued from the idiotic practice of "bridge jumping." Since the days of SAM PATCH everybody who has kept up the practice has finally fallen a victim to it. When the jumper survives he has neither proved anything nor in any possible sense has rendered a public service. A man might be pardoned and even praised for risking his life to demonstrate that by means of some mechanical appliance a leap from a high place might be made without injury. But this is not at all the object of the bridge jumper. He jumps either to win somebody's money or to acquire a notoriety that would be useful to him in any walk of life in which mere notoriety, however gained, is a source of profit.

There are evidently men foolish enough to pay money, directly or indirectly, for the sake of looking at a man who has jumped from an exceedingly high place and survived the jump. But there is no more skill required to jump from the middle of the Poughkeepsie or the Brooklyn Bridge into the river than to jump from a pier ten feet or less above the surface of the water. The performance is in no way more interesting in one case than in the other, except that in one case it is safe, while in the other it is attended with an imminent risk of life. It is the risk alone that constitutes the attraction. That is a reason why no well-disposed citizen will encourage or countenance bridge jumping, and why whoever does encourage or countenance it ought to be punished, if he be punishable.

At present it does not seem that a bridge jumper or his accomplices can be punished, in case the jumper does not die, for anything more serious than the infraction of a police regulation of the bridge from which he jumps. In the sections of the Penal Code devoted to suicide it is set forth that a person who, "with intent to take his own life," commits upon himself any act dangerous to human life, or which, if committed upon or toward another, and followed by death as a consequence, would render the perpetrator chargeable with homicide, is guilty of felony. If the words we have quoted were omitted the bridge jumper would be brought, as he ought to be brought, within the provisions of the section. A slight change of phraseology would subject the men who instigated a bridge jumping, by making wagers or otherwise, and the persons who willfully assisted at a bridge jumping in the capacity of spectators, to the penalties denounced by law against persons who assist an attempt to commit suicide. Such a modification of the law is very desirable in order to put a stop to a practice which is degrading to everybody concerned in it.

THEIR AIM IS TO MISLEAD.

Whenever a Republican politician addresses a public meeting he asserts with much elaboration and emphasis that the sole cause of the panic which began in the Spring of 1893, and from which we have been recovering rapidly since March last, was the prospect of a revision of the tariff by the Democratic Party. Such was the contention of Gov. HASTINGS at the Republican mass meeting in this city last week, and the same assertion has uniformly been made by other Republican speakers and by the McKinley press throughout the last year and a half. No party in the history of our politics was ever committed to a more dishonest explanation.

What were the same men and the same newspapers saying during the first five months of that memorable paralysis of credit? Up to the time when the Sherman Silver Purchase act was repealed they all asserted that the depression of business and industry and the paralyzing distrust which prevailed were due to the operation of that act, and to that alone. This was the opinion expressed by Republican journals and Republican speakers, as well as by Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organizations throughout the country. There was no mention then of prospective tariff legislation as a cause of the widespread disturbance. The real cause was clearly seen and pointed out repeatedly and persistently by the very men who appear now to have forgotten the existence of the Sherman act, and who say that the sole cause of the panic was a fear of tariff revision.

We remember the time when the real cause began to be ignored and the false one to be put forward by Republicans for political effect. "The silver-purchase law is now out of the way," they said among themselves, "and now why should we not take advantage of the situation by asserting that all this trouble was due to popular apprehension concerning tariff revision in 1894? A great majority of the people know little or nothing about currency questions, but most of them think they know something about the tariff, and we can fool thousands of voters if we unite in framing a plausible lie and then stick to it." And so with one accord they began to assert that the panic which had its beginning in May, 1893, had been caused solely by popular alarm as to the effect of a revision of the tariff, which could not be accomplished for at least a year to come, and for which the country had voted.

The prolongation of the period of panic depression after the time when there should have been a recovery was caused in large measure by the direful predictions of Republicans that the enactment of the coming revision would ruin everybody. The distrust and fear which had been excited generally by the operation of the silver-purchase law were afterward displaced in the minds of a considerable number by the fear which these Republican preachers of impending calamity excited. It should be admitted that at a later date, in the Summer of 1894, recovery was delayed also by the long postponement of final action upon the pending tariff bill. The bill having become a law, the same Republican preachers of calamity persistently and in concert asserted that there could be no recovery from the prevailing depression so long as that law should remain in force.

The extraordinary upward movement in trade and industry since March last shows not only how wickedly false these assertions were, but also that the predictions made by the same persons and journals a year and a half ago and afterward, as to the inevitably paralyzing effect of the revision when it should be made, were equally wicked and equally false. Nevertheless, Republican leaders and newspaper organs will undoubtedly persist throughout the coming twelve months in asserting that a widespread fear of tariff revision (that revision for which the country had recently voted) was the sole cause of the silver panic which began in the Spring of 1893, in ignoring the record of their own assertions to the contrary, and in belittling the great recovery in industry, business, and wages which has taken place during the first year of that new tariff which, they said a few months ago, must cause continuing depression and paralysis so long as it should remain unrepealed.

CORN AND OATS.

Mr. THOMAN'S final estimate of the corn crop, published yesterday, is 2,400,000,000 bushels. This exceeds by 13½ per cent., or about 290,000,000 bushels, the largest crop (1889) heretofore harvested, is almost double the size of last year's crop, and is larger than the crop of 1893 or that of 1892 by nearly 50 per cent. The quality appears to be very good, and the average yield per acre was considerably in excess of the yield in either of the two years (1889 and 1891) when the crop was more than 2,000,000,000 bushels.

It is noticeable that the exports of corn are unusually large, the quantity shipped abroad since June 30 having been 19,662,021 bushels, as against only 3,074,903 in the corresponding period of last year. If this rate should be maintained—and we presume it will be increased—the exports for the entire twelve months will exceed those of any previous year.

The crop of oats is the second of our cereal crops in size, and the yield this year has been extraordinarily large. Mr. THOMAN'S estimate is 950,000,000 bushels, or about 200,000,000 bushels more than was ever harvested before, the largest crop up to this year having been 751,000,000, in 1889, while the average for the three years immediately preceding the phenomenal harvest now reported was about 653,000,000.

If that St. Louis restaurant keeper who has ordered his waitresses to dress in bloomers should find imitators in half a dozen other cities, the bicycle costume problem will cease from troubling with great suddenness. Skirts? Why, the wheelwomen would all wear trains.

President ANDREWS of Brown University contributes to the November issue of Scribner's Magazine another installment of his history of the last quarter of a century in the United States, in which he recites somewhat in detail the history of Mr. BLAINE'S nomination in 1884 and the Mugwump movement. He quotes from editorial articles of THE TIMES passages declaring Mr. BLAINE to be an unfit candidate and unworthy of support, and adds: "The New-York Evening Post, The Boston Herald, and The Springfield Republican joined the bolt." Why does President ANDREWS omit Harper's Weekly? Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, who had said in the Chicago Convention that he had seen the birth of the Republican Party and feared that he was to witness its death, opposed the candidacy of Mr. BLAINE with all the great powers of his pen in the columns of the Weekly.

RECEPTION TO JOHN CURTIN KENT

Senator O'Sullivan's Friend to be Entertained by Irish-Americans Who Desire to Do Honor to the Distinguished Man.

The arrival of John Curtin Kent in this country recalls the fact that Senator T. C. O'Sullivan was instrumental in securing his release from Portland Prison, where he was confined for political reasons.

Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, made application to Gov. Morton for the pardon of John Fitzgibbons, a British subject, and Senator O'Sullivan at once introduced a resolution make the consideration of the Kent case a condition of the Governor's action on the Fitzgibbons case. The result was that Kent was pardoned.

A committee made up of Irish-American citizens has invited Mr. Kent to a reception which it is getting up in his honor. John E. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the committee, sent the following letter to Mr. Kent:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of Irish-American citizens, beg to tender to you a banquet, or reception, at such time and place as you may choose. We wish to do this as a mark of recognition of your services in the cause of Ireland and your sufferings in a British prison for twelve long years, and to show our appreciation, not only of you, but also of your gallant compatriots, some of whom still languish in living death. We cherish the hope that the day is not far distant when it may be our privilege to extend to them the greeting that we extend to you as a freeman in a free land. Our people, the world over, feel as did the people of Limerick the other day, when they unanimously elected your fellow-convict, John Daly to Parliament. It is their message to Whig and Tory alike, and means that while one political prisoner remains unpardoned, the Irish race will doubt the sincerity of any English party's profession of desiring to ameliorate the present condition of our brothers at home.

Mr. Kent replied as follows:

Dear Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of the invitation of your committee, I desire to express my appreciation of the motives which inspired it. I accept this invitation, not only for myself, but in behalf of my comrades who are still suffering. It is a source of pleasure to me, as I know it will be to them, to know that they are not forgotten in their sufferings for the cause of Ireland by the men of their race the world over, and I join with you in the hope that the day is not far distant when you may be able to see them face to face in this city, and greet them as you have me to-day. The news of your welcome to me and your remembrance of them will be as welcome to them as it was to me, last May, to learn of the action of the Senate of the State of New-York, of which I am a citizen, directing the Governor of the State to call attention to my case. In referring to this action, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for, and appreciation of, the efforts of Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan, who introduced the resolutions in relation to my case, and Senator Charles L. Guy, who so ably supported him. Their efforts and their work, both in the Senate Chamber and outside of it, are duly appreciated by me and by my friends.

I shall be more than pleased to meet both those gentlemen and all of the rest of our friends very soon, but, having engagements in New-England for the next two weeks, I cannot now name a day. I will be glad to do so on my return, and will then notify you.

The date for the reception will be arranged in a few days.

"THE SHOP GIRL" AT PALMER'S

An English Farce with a Good First Act and a Weak Second.

American "comic opera" has become such an exceedingly poor sort of entertainment, owing to the fact that men who could write libretti will not do it for the prices offered, that English burlesque and musical farce has to be looked to as a substitute. As a rule, English gayety is not of an exhilarating nature to a healthy American mind, and there have been some sad cases of local inability to see just where the fun lay in certain imported novelties. But last night, at Palmer's Theatre, a new English entertainment was made known, and it left a pleasing impression. It might have been better, of course, but, considering that four men were concerned in its construction, and no less than four managers in its production it came off pretty well. Four managers are almost enough to cut all the good features out of "Hamlet."

This new English entertainment is described as a musical farce. It was written by Henry J. Dam, who was once upon a time an American, but who has lived in England long enough to become a naturalized Briton. The original music was composed by Ivan Caryll, but additional numbers have been written by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton. The play was first made known at the Gaiety Theatre, London, and by arrangement with the manager of that house, Mr. George Edwardes, Messrs. Charles Frohman and Al Hayman have brought it to Palmer's Theatre, where it was performed under the stage direction of no less a personage than the eminent Mr. A. E. Dodson.

"The Shop Girl" is the title of this play, which the programme describes as a musical farce. It comes very near to being what the local playwrights call a farce comedy. It begins with a shadow of a plot which threatens before the close of the first act to grow into substance; but in the second act that dwindles into a mere film, and abundant opportunity is given for the introduction of songs, dances, and other specialties. If there were more "other specialties," the second act would be very much better, but that is a deficiency which can be supplied, for there is abundant ability in the company.

It should be said without reserve that the first act is continually funny, except when a sad-faced lady tries to sing. The fundamental idea on which Mr. Dam has based his story is not particularly promising, but he has got a good deal out of it. All through the first act the stage is enlivened by the presence of amusing personages who are brought into ludicrous relations to one another, and who do the most absurd things in the most earnest and energetic manner. The act simply bubbles with brisk movement, and there are dozens of excruciatingly funny lines, some of which are broad enough to tickle the fancy of the most blasé first-nighter. At the end of the first act "The Shop Girl" was a decided success.

Unfortunately, in the second act, Mr. Dam takes his subject a little more seriously, and it will not stand seriousness. The American millionaire in search of an heiress is too much in earnest, and the light comedy lovers of the first act become a little too romantic. And, really, Mr. Hicks ought not to sing "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back." It is too old and too stupid. The second act must be condensed and some new specialties introduced, and then "The Shop Girl" will be a very good evening's entertainment indeed.

The performance was admirable. It is not often that so many clever actors in this line are seen in one play. They all worked with a will and with indefatigable energy and unfailing spirits. They were all so clever, even those who played the small parts, that the only person who deserves special mention was Miss Annie Albu, who, as Lady Dodo Singleton, distinguished herself by bad acting and worse singing. The cast was as follows:

Mr. Hooley	W. H. Rawlins
Charles Appleby	Seymour Hicks
Bertie Boyd	George Grossmith, Jr.
John Brown	M. Dwyer
Sir George Appleby	Walter McEwen
Colonel Singleton	George Honey
Count St. Vaurien	A. Nilson-Fisher
Mr. Tweets	Alfred Asher
Mr. Miggles	Bertie Wright
Hessie Brent	Ethel Sydney
Lady Dodo Singleton	Anie Albu
Miss Robinson	Marie Faucett
Lady Appleby	Leslie Greenwood
Ada Smith	Connie Ediss
Faith	May Beaugarde
Hope	Minnie Sadler
Charity	Minnie Rose
Maud Plantagenet	Adelaide Astor
Eva Tudor	Violet Dene
Millie Stuart	Ida Wallace
Ada Harrison	Hetta Galton
Mabel Beresford	Nellie Huxley
Florence White	Zara de l'Orme
Birdie Waudesfaude	Nellie Langton
Maggie Jocelyn	Violet Durkin
Violet Devaney	Annie Vivian

THE TRUE TEST OF YOUTH

At Mr. Pastor's Theatre Elemental Humor Still Faithfully Abides.

An occasional visit to the Home of Harmony which Mr. Tony Pastor conducts on Fourteenth Street—and of which he is himself the chiefest ornament—should be made by everybody, but especially by those upon whom has forced itself the first dreadful suspicion that they can no longer find amusement in the simpler joys of life. For whoever proves that he can still laugh and applaud the doings of Mr. Pastor and his co-laborers may be quite sure that youth is still his, even though gray hairs try to deny it, and that for at least a year or two more he can snap his fingers at the procession of seasons.

Still there must have been a few who discovered with a sigh of relief from apprehension that they had not lost the power to smile delightedly when one comedian inflicted resounding slaps on another or deftly removed the chair upon which somebody was about to sit. Such things are still done in the Home of Harmony, and done extremely well. If they still linger elsewhere, the average theatre-goer is not likely to know it, and therefore his gratitude to Mr. Pastor should be very great indeed.

Prominent amid all the purveyors of amusement last evening was Vesta Victoria, whose duplications of London types possess a recognizable element of real and admirable art. Mlle. Paquerette, who manages to be at once pretty and grotesque, earned her applause no less conscientiously. Curon and Herbert combined amazing agility with the kind of humor to which reference has already been made. Why what they do is not fatal half a dozen times during each performance is a well-kept secret. Others on the bill were James and Lucy Allison, who are graceful dancers; Thomas O'Brien and Clara Havel, who go through an amusing sketch; Major Newell, the roller skater; Binns and Binns, a musical team; Maud Huth, in dialect songs, and B. S. Clifford, who impersonated the dude of comic papers. Mr. Pastor's own contribution to the general hilarity has long been beyond the reach of criticism. When he appears one can only wonder and admire. Words fail.

New Continuous Performance Theatre.

From Tosti, Aimée, and Fechter to the company which now labors with Mr. Cazauran's adaptation of "A Celebrated Case," not to mention the ladies and gentlemen who do their "turns" between the somewhat lugubrious acts, the span is great indeed. The old Fourteenth Street Theatre last night and all yesterday afternoon reeked of memories and of days "gone, most like forever." The serious person at the piano struggled to bring his notes out strong enough to fill the space; bright, smart-looking lads, in brand-new livery, hustled about as ushers, and from 1 P. M. until 11 o'clock, a continuous performance catered to a public that at no time filled the house.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The new mechanical group called the "Cremation," which was placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée last Sunday for the first time, is attracting more general attention than any group that has ever been in the Musée. Afternoon or evening, there is a crowd of people standing in front of this group, looking at the weird scene of a beautiful woman struggling to break the thongs which bind her to the stake, about which the flames are beginning to creep. The custom of burning the widow with the dead body of her husband is now abolished in even heathen countries, but this vivid picture of what has been practiced for centuries, adds to the value of the Chamber of Horrors in teaching graphic history, and the consequences of crime. The daily afternoon and evening concerts are well attended. The programme for this week is unusually good.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The main new feature of the programme at Proctor's Theatre in West Twenty-third Street, this week, is J. W. Kelly, known to the stage as the "Rolling Mill Man." He told some very funny stories yesterday, and sang some new songs. Billie Barlow, the English comedienne remains, and was given much applause for her work yesterday. The Dlantes brothers, musical clowns, also remain over. Their specialty is very attractive. Among the other artists at the continuous performance are Mlle. Marguerite, equilibrist; Cusman and Holcomb, Walter Gale, the original Happy Jack of the "Old Homestead"; Gertrude Mansfield, and the Don sisters.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—Mlle. Clotilde Antonio made her American début at Proctor's Palace of Pleasure yesterday, dancing on her hands, and assuming many fantastic shapes. She proved a great success with the large audience. Other foreign artists on the bill this week are the Zalvas and Mlle. Polaire, who have become prime American favorites. The great new attraction was Maggie Cline, the "Irish Queen," who was received with the same enthusiasm which has greeted her elsewhere, and whose songs were repeatedly encored. The George Lockhart's performing elephants are still a popular feature of the continuous show.

—Keith's Union Square.—Lydia Yeamans Titus made her reappearance at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and was warmly received as an old favorite, by a crowded house. Miss Titus sang some new songs, which were heartily applauded. Johnny Wild remains this week, and, assisted by Frank M. Wills, appeared in a new sketch. Al H. Wilson, the funny Dutch comedian, also reappeared, and was warmly greeted. The bill at the Union Square this week is one of the most entertaining and satisfying that has ever been presented at that home of vaudeville in this city.

—Koster & Bial's.—Segommer, the wonderful ventriloquist, is the leading artist at Koster & Bial's this week, and last night his many novelties were applauded by a very large audience. Others in the long and interesting bill are the Eduardes, French eccentrics; Clara Wieland, in her new song, "The Woman of To-day"; the Bale troupe of bicyclists and acrobats; Samuel Lockhart's performing elephants; Grant and Maude, in their eccentric wire act; Walton, and his miniature circus; the Vaidis sisters, "Queens of the Air," and the living pictures.

—Grand Opera House.—That wonderfully popular farce, "Charley's Aunt," which had such a long run here two seasons

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS

Villages Pillaged, Men and Women Burned Alive at Stakes.

GOVERNOR OF BAIBUT FOREWARNED

Sultan in Dread of Assassination—Army Officers Discontented—Atrocities Are Exaggerated in Reports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Private advices from an Armenian source report the occurrence of a terrible massacre near Baibut, on the road between Erzeoum and Trebizond. These reports allege that 500 Mussulman laizes, armed, and supported by the Turkish inhabitants, made an unprovoked attack upon the Armenian inhabitants of several villages.

It is alleged that a number of young men and women were burned alive at stakes, and that many women were horribly mutilated. After the churches had been desecrated the Mussulman mob pillaged the villages and stole all the cattle and other property of value they could carry off. It is said upon the same authority that over 150 Armenians were killed.

The inhabitants of these villages had made application beforehand to the Governor of Baibut for protection against the raids of the Mussulmans, but the Governor sent only three gendarmies, who did not arrive until the murder and pillage were over. It is said that the names of the ringleaders in this outrage are known to the authorities.

The news of this latest outrage has made a painful impression in diplomatic circles, and is regarded as affording fresh evidence of the necessity for prompt and energetic action on the part of the powers to prevent further outrages by the swift punishment of those found guilty.

Later Armenian advices from Erzingjan estimate that several hundred Armenians were killed in the recent disturbances there. The Turkish version speaks of fifty having been killed.

A dispatch from Trebizond says it is reported that Turks have attacked the Armenians in the mountains of Gumush Dagh, near that city.

The reports that fresh disturbances have taken place at Moosh are untrue.

The military commander at Baiburt has telegraphed an account of the trouble at that place. According to the commander, ten shots were fired from the Armenian quarter of the town upon a number of Mussulmans, several of whom fell, mortally wounded.

The Mussulmans then closed the shops and took arms wherewith to defend themselves. A conflict ensued, in which a number on both sides were killed or wounded. The officials immediately sent police, gendarmes, and troops, who calmed the disturbance.

It is also officially announced that there have been disturbances at Marash and Zeitoun, where the Armenians, without provocation, attacked the Mussulmans.

An official dispatch from the commander of the Fourth Army Corps announces that Major Bekir Effendi of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of the Hamadie Cavalry was burned alive on Oct. 4 in a church at Diadin. His charred remains were found outside the church on the following day. An inquiry into the case has been opened.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Frederick K. Rasch, member of Parliament for Southeast Essex, who has just returned from Constantinople, represents the situation there as being extremely grave. The Sultan, he says, sees nobody at all. He has become completely unnerved from fears of assassination and keeps himself in strict seclusion.

Mr. Rasch believes that the Sultan may yet be assassinated by army officers, who are filled with discontent and are asking questions which the Sultan cannot answer. They want to know, among other things, why it is that Mussulmans are taxed and driven, while concessions are made to the Armenians.

Mr. Rasch says that the reports of atrocities received from Armenian sources are greatly exaggerated. He himself, he said, had not heard of a single instance of a woman being maltreated.

The Morning Post will to-morrow print more than two columns of a translation of the report made by Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of Police, on the recent riots in Constantinople. It consists largely of detailed accusations against the Armenians, to whose audacity and criminality everything is laid. In his summary of the events Nazim Pasha says:

"The objects of the Armenian rebellion were thus an equal division of property, riches, and estates, the establishment of a democratic government, the abolition of religious authority and marriage, with the ultimate view of producing anarchy, and, by uniting with the Nihilists and Anarchists of other countries of Europe, to wrest the reins of government from the sovereigns of those States."

The Minister of Police refers to an article published in The New-York Haik of Sept. 1, urging that the revolutionary movement should begin in Constantinople. The report closes with the claim that it has been proved that all the preceding riots and disturbances were purely the malevolent, odious, and inhuman work of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee.

ASSAULT ON A MOSUL TEACHER.

Two of the Three Convicts Have Escaped and Cannot Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The State Department people are not entirely satisfied with the status of the diplomatic incident with the Turkish Government, which grew out of the cowardly assault on Miss Melton, an American teacher at the Mosul school. The assault occurred at Daree, a mountain village in the wild district of Koordistan, many hundred miles from Constantinople, and near the extreme limit of the Ottoman Empire.

It is four or five days' ride from Mosul, where Miss Melton was stationed. The assault took place two years ago, and has been the subject of much earnest correspondence between Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, and the Turkish authorities. As in nearly all the negotiations with the Ottoman Government, satisfactory concessions were obtained only after much effort.

The circumstances of the assault made it necessary that the State Department should insist on the capture and punishment of the culprits, or demand an indemnity of the Ottoman Government. It appears that Miss Melton tented for a night on top of a flat-roof house in the mountains, neglecting the very necessary precaution of having near her an efficient protection. In the night she was assaulted by two men with clubs while accomplices nearby fired off their guns to frighten the villagers.

Miss Melton was seriously bruised. The motive was supposed to be robbery, but the men retreated without stopping to plunder. Mr. Terrell was very prompt and emphatic in placing the matter before the Grand Vizier and insisted that steps be taken to arrest the criminals.

"Some idea of the difficulties attending such an operation," said a State Department official to-day, "may be judged from the condition prevailing in Koordistan. The head of that district was an insolent official who was with difficulty brought to give proper protection to the missionaries in his district. He showed no disposition to apprehend the guilty parties, and it was charged that the instigators of the affair were too powerful to be handled by the Koordistan Government. Some of the influential men of the place were simply freebooters and three of them were associated together for just such work. One of their number, indeed, was a member of the Governor's council. Another was the principal in the murder of a priest, and was not punished for his crime."

Finally Minister Terrell succeeded in having some of the authorities arrested. There was a long and tedious trial, and three of the Turks were sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Five of those tried were discharged, the evidence being deemed insufficient to hold them. Since that time two of the convicts have escaped, and the efforts of this Government lately have been toward the recapture of these men and the imposition of the sentence in their case. Secretary Olney maintains that until this recapture is effected, or at least proper efforts are put forth to that end, the incident can hardly be regarded as closed, notwithstanding the energy displayed by the Turkish Government in pressing the prosecution of the assailants.

Minister Terrell was instructed to urge the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, but he reports that the convicts have never been found. The matter will not be abandoned, although there are insuperable difficulties attending the recapture of the men in Turkey. The United States has expressed to the Turkish Government its appreciation of the punishment of the guilty parties, especially as that action has discouraged the ill-treatment of American missionaries in Turkey.

PREISS WILL HAVE TO RETRACT.

He Said that, Apparently, Alsace Did Not Recognize Its Cession.

STRASBURG, Oct. 28.—The Elsassen Tageblatt publishes a dispatch from Colmar, in the Province of Alsace, saying that Saturday the police made a domiciliary visit to the residence of Herr Preiss, member of the Reichstag for Colmar, and later summoned him to appear before the Public Prosecutor.

Herr Preiss immediately complied with the summons, and it is stated that as a result of his appearance before the prosecuting functionary he promised to make certain changes in the report of an interview with him, published in the Paris Petit Journal, in which he stated that the Alsatians did not recognize the Franco-German treaty ceding the Reichsland to Germany, and added that the people of Alsace looked to France to obtain satisfaction for the humiliation she was subjected to in 1870.

QUEEN OF COREA IS REPLACED.

Heir Apparent Sent Out of the Country to Make Room for Another.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to The Novoe Vremya from its correspondent in Seoul says that the King of Corea has chosen another Queen, and has assumed the title of "Emperor." The representatives in Seoul of the powers, the dispatch adds, have made a protest against the King's action.

The heir apparent to the throne is going out of the country, as the special envoy to Europe and America of the King's father, Tai-Won-Kun. He is being sent out of the country with the object of preparing the way to the throne for another Prince, who is a son of one of the King's harem favorites.

TRIAL OF MARQUIS DE NAYVE.

A Celebrated Case Attracting Much Curiosity at Bourges.

BOURGES, France, Oct. 28.—The trial of the Marquis de Nayve on the charge of murdering the illegitimate son of his wife began here in the Cher Assizes this morning. The case is a sensational one, and is attracting widespread attention. The courtroom was crowded, the gathering including visitors from every country in Europe, and a number from America.

The body of the boy for whose murder the Marquis is being tried was found in the Bay of Naples under very suspicious circumstances, and it is charged that he was pushed under the cliffs along the Sorrento Road into the water.

When the trial began the prisoner sat in the dock, perfectly calm, and he retained that demeanor throughout the day's proceedings.

NICARAGUA CANAL AND BRITAIN.

Archibald Ross Colquohoun Warns His Countrymen About Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Archibald Ross Colquohoun, the traveler, explorer, and journalist, who returned here last July from a tour of inspection of the Nicaragua Canal, read a paper before the London Chamber of Commerce this afternoon upon "The Effects of the Nicaragua Canal upon British Trade."

The Nicaragua Canal, he said, would be of more importance to the Western Hemisphere than the Suez Canal was to the eastern part of the world, and the political and commercial changes which its success would entail made it necessary that Great Britain should make every endeavor to secure its neutrality if she desired to maintain her trade in the far East.

HEUREAU'S MERCILESS RULE.

Rebels on the Haitian Frontier Are Killed; No Quarter Is Granted.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 28.—Official advices received here report a small uprising in San Domingo, near the town of Barnica, on the frontier of Haiti.

President Heureaux promptly dispatched troops to the scene of the disturbance and the rebels were all killed, no quarter being granted. A feeling of discontent, the advices state, is general throughout the island.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

A Pretext that It Is Difficult to Suppress Because Wanted.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Emperor presided over the Autumn session of the Colonial Council to-day.

The report submitted to the Council for the past year declares that it would be difficult to suppress the slave trade so long as the desires of the people of Zanzibar and the Island of Pemba for slaves stimulated the supplies.

Princess Maud and Prince Karl.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is announced that Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is betrothed to Prince Karl, second son of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark.

Princess Maud was born Nov. 26, 1869. Prince Karl was born Aug. 3, 1872. The Princess of Wales with her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived in London a few days ago from Copenhagen, where the party had made a long visit to King Christian and Queen Louise, the parents of the Princess of Wales.

Republican Gains Socialist's Seat.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The election in the First Circle of Montluçon, in the Department of Allier, to fill the seat in the Chamber of Deputies made vacant by the death, Aug. 8, of Christophe Thivrier, Republican Socialist, took place yesterday, and resulted in the choice of M. Vacher, Republican, by 800 majority.

Grave Loss in West Australia.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Perth, West Australia, says that an extensive fire took place there Sunday morning, when several railway sheds and warehouses for the storage of freight were burned. The prisoners in the jail near by assisted the fire brigade in putting out the fire. The loss was £50,000.

Russo-Chinese Treaty News Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Foreign Office confirms the statement by The Graphic today that the recent dispatch from Hongkong to The Times telling of the conclusion of a Russo-Chinese treaty in no respect resembles the actual facts, and adds that The Times's dispatch is absolutely without foundation.

BRIDGE JUMPER CALLAHAN'S BODY

An Inquest on the Remains Will Be Held Next Saturday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The remains of Patrick King Callahan, the plucky but unfortunate bridge jumper, were removed to-day from Highland to Clintondale. Coroner Hasbrouck impaneled a jury and viewed the remains this morning. The inquest will be held at Dean's Hotel, Highland, Saturday, at 1 P. M., and subpoenas will be issued for all who took part in the affair.

Callahan died alone except for Mr. Dean, proprietor of the hotel to which he was removed, and his wife and a stranger. If the body is not claimed it will be buried at Mr. Dean's expense. Dr. Lamore of Highland and Dr. Preston of Milton performed an autopsy this afternoon.

Much sympathy is expressed here for the unlucky Callahan. He was so plucky that he deserved a better fate. Coroner Hasbrouck says he will consult the District Attorney of Ulster County before determining what line of examination to follow at the inquest.

Threw Hot Water Over Him.

Daniel and Kate Crowley of 16 Washington Street are familiar figures in the Tombs Police Court.

As a rule, Mrs. Crowley accuses her husband of beating her, but yesterday Mr. Crowley accused his wife of throwing boiling water over him. As a result he will lose the sight of one eye, and possibly of both eyes.

It is Mrs. Crowley's usual custom to refuse to press her complaints against her husband, and yesterday he returned the compliment and refused to prosecute her. Mrs. Crowley was released.

SKIRMISHES OF CUBANS

Cespedes and Seventeen Companions Sailed for the Island.

LIEUT. GALLEGOS IS ACQUITTED

Official Reports of Defeats of Maceo, Rabi, and Others with Slight Losses to the Troops of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that a private dispatch has been received in that city from Cienfuegos, stating that passengers who have arrived at the latter place on the coasting steamer Josefita, report that the Government forces, under Gen. Aldane, has won a brilliant victory between Sancti Spiritu and Ciego de Avila. The rebels are said to have lost heavily.

The Imparcial asserts that Señor Cespedes, son of the President of the Cuban Republic, which was proclaimed at the last war in Cuba, recently left New-York with seventeen companions on a steam tug, and that the party were transferred at sea to the steamer Leon, on board of which was a quantity of arms, ammunition, and dynamite. After taking Cespedes and his companions on board, the course of the ship was shaped for Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The trial by court-martial of Lieut. Gallegos, the commander of the small Spanish guardboat Dos de Mayo, which was captured by insurgents near Santiago de Cuba on Oct. 12, has resulted in his acquittal by a vote of 4 to 3.

Gen. Gasco reports from Bayamo that, having been advised that the rebels under Maceo and Rabi in force had strongly fortified Los Negros, he ordered Lieut. Col. Redon with 550 soldiers of all arms Oct. 26 to attack them. The rebels attempted to prevent the column from crossing, but after charges executed with great gallantry were made by the Spanish troops the rebels were driven off.

The Spanish column continued its march toward Jiguani and again met the same bands of rebels at Cruz del Yarey, and a fight ensued which lasted an hour, with the result that the rebels were dispersed, leaving on the field twenty killed and sixty wounded. The Government had one killed and twelve wounded, including four officers.

A dispatch from Cardenas says: "Lieut. Bernaban started Oct. 26 with forty men to relieve the detachments at Siguapa and Varadero, four miles and a half from Cardenas. At Jerez, near Camarioca, the relief party met a force of about 250 rebels under the bandit Regino Alfonso and Jose Dolores Amieva.

The rebels attacked the little Spanish force, who retreated, fighting as they fell back until they reached the Cardenas Cemetery gates, when the rebels retired. It is supposed that the rebel loss was heavy. The Government had one killed and one wounded.

ATLANTA'S ACTION APPROVED.

Opinion that It Was Wise to Postpone Cuban Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The report which comes from Atlanta that the Exposition Managers have postponed the proposed demonstration in favor of the Cuban patriots from Nov. 6 to Dec. 17, because of the objection of President Cleveland to an expression of this kind pending the meeting of Congress, cannot be verified in Washington, but there is a general feeling here that it is well founded.

The declaration of Mr. Cabannis of The Atlanta Journal, that the Administration would be embarrassed if at an exposition in which the Government was an official participant a day was set apart for a demonstration against Spain, with which country the United States is on friendly terms, is recognized here as sensible.

Prominent men with whom the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has talked since the demonstration in favor of Cuba was proposed, say that it would be highly improper for the exposition managers to countenance any expression of hostility to Spain at this time.

There are indications that not many hours will elapse after the Fifty-fourth Congress begins its work before it will be called upon to accord the benefits of recognition to the Cubans, and there is a deep-seated belief here that the call will not be in vain. The recent editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, recommending preparation on the part of all the American republics to the end that at the proper time all may be in readiness to act together in the interest of Cuban recognition, is regarded in Washington as expressing the proper spirit.

While it is claimed that the proposed Atlanta demonstration was intended solely to influence Congress, there is no doubt that it would be sufficiently emphatic to attract the attention of the world. There is much satisfaction in Washington with the postponement of "Cuban Independence Day" by the exposition people.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM H. BEADLESTON

The Services Conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of William H. Beadleston, in the family residence, at 25 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday morning.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church officiated, and delivered a eulogy of the character and life of the deceased. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, professor in Union Theological Seminary, and there was singing by a quartet, a special feature of which, was the rendition of "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say." There were many floral offerings.

Among those who attended the services were Edwin Thomas, Randolph Guggenheimer, John H. Sprague, Enoch Ketcham, J. P. Townsend, J. Edward Simmons, George G. Haven, Robert Maclay, the Rev. Dr. Russell Booth, John McKesson, Jr., Theodore W. Morris, Dr. Lewis Hallock, W. C. Parks, and William Woerz.

Mr. Beadleston was President of the Empire Brewing Company and a Director in several institutions.

The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

AT THE HOTELS.

—William Henry Clifford of Portland, Me., is at the Holland.

—A. D. Hazen of Washington, D. C., is at the Hotel Metropole.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Park Avenue.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field of Stockbridge, Mass., is at the Everett.

—Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica and Anthony N. Brady of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—Gov. W. H. Upham of Wisconsin, Gen. C. J. Langdon of Elmira, and Parke Godwin are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia and Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture are at the Gilsey.

—Raymond Le Ghait, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, and Col. W. J. Alt of London are at the Brunswick.

—Domingo Gana, Chilean Minister at Washington; Congressman L. D. Apsley of Massachusetts, and W. R. McKeen of Indiana are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Riggs—S. S. Howland, New-York.

—Cochran—John G. Williams, E. R. Bailey, New-York.

—Willard's—W. G. Hoke, Mrs. C. A. Lincoln, New-York.

—Raleigh—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Caveh, W. Robertson, New-York.

—Ebbitt—Harry D. Reed, A. S. Sturtevant, M. B. Hellner, New-York.

—Shoreham—P. E. Pierson, E. F. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Lord Lock, John A. Davis, Jefferson Lee Finney, New-York.

—Page's—Miss Mary Robson, Ida Conquest, Miss Gale, E. B. Kemp, A. J. Blair, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Birch, Brooklyn.

—Arlington—J. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Platt, Miss Viola Allen, J. E. Dodson, Francis A. Fogg, John H. Flagg, C. E. Schrame, New-York; E. W. Bliss, Brooklyn.

Well Worth Examination.
The new Fall Stock of Flint's Fine Furniture. Complete assortment at factory prices.—Adv.

SEIZED OIL PAINTINGS ON VIEW

Brought Here by Mrs. Cácace, Afterward Mrs. J. F. Caldwell—Dr. Cacace's Effort to Recover Them.

There are at present on view in the office of United States Marshal John H. McCarty, in the Federal Building, seventy-two fine oil paintings.

These paintings are advertised for sale at auction on Nov. 2, under forfeiture for non-payment of duties. They were brought here from Italy on April 25, 1891, by Mrs. Annie Louise Campbell-Cacace, who was afterward divorced from her second husband, Dr. Alphonso Cacace of Naples, and later was married to James F. Caldwell, the horse-race starter. Mrs. Caldwell died suddenly, at 341 West Fifty-seventh Street, in April, 1893.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Addison Brown, D. Humphreys appeared as counsel for Dr. Cacace, who is now in Naples, and claimed that the paintings were a part of the doctor's household furniture. He applied for a postponement of the sale until the doctor's claim could be heard before a referee.

Judge Brown said that he would postpone the sale for sixty days, provided that before the day now advertised for the sale Dr. Cacace should deposit $300 with the United States Marshal as a guarantee of good faith.

It was through the seizure of the paintings in question that Special Treasury Agent Charles H. Traitteur became involved in unpleasant legal complications with Mrs. Cacace.

LONG ISLAND CITY CAMPAIGN

Police Factors in It—Appeals of the Three Mayoralty Candidates.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 28.—The police force has been brought into the Mayoralty fight in this city. Several patrolmen have not come out in enthusiastic support of John P. Madden, the candidate of Henry P. Sharkey and the Jefferson Democracy, and they have been given to understand that in the event of Mr. Madden's election they will be promptly "broken."

There are other members of the force who do not even do patrol duty or anything else but draw their salaries. They are wearing Madden campaign buttons, and going around on electioneering tours.

Candidate Gleason is out with a denial to-night. He says that his enemies charge him with paying his men, when he owned a railroad in this city, only $1 a day. Mr. Gleason says that that is not entirely true. There were three men in the employ of the company who did not get even $1 a day. They were the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and he was all three of them.

A prominent resident of the city who has attended nearly all the mass meetings held by the three candidates for Mayor says that when the remarks of the candidates are boiled down, Candidate Strong says to the people: "Don't vote for Madden." Candidate Madden says: "Don't vote for Strong," while Candidate Gleason says: "Vote for me."

Edward Dowling, Doorkeeper of the State Senate, is a candidate for Alderman at Large in this city on the Republican ticket. He was also nominated by the Gleasonites, and this has so displeased the Republican managers that they have had Mr. Dowling's name taken off the banners displayed in his district.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Lucius E. Clark.

Lucius E. Clark, well known as a publisher in this city, and long prominent in social and Church circles in Brooklyn, died on Saturday, in his eighty-first year.

He was born a farmer's son July 4, 1814, and began his business life as a clerk in the college book store at New-Haven, Conn. About 1842 he came to New-York and began independent business as a publisher, with an edition of Webster's Dictionary, his associate being Dr. Webster's son. In 1850 the firm became Clark, Austin & Maynard, with a large Southern trade, but it did not survive the commercial crisis resulting from the civil war. It was reorganized as Clark & Maynard, and under that style published many school books. This firm paid in 1872 the debts of its predecessor, although full releases had been granted when the affairs of the old firm were settled.

Mr. Clark was for years a Deacon in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, and all his life was interested in Church and charitable connections. For the last twenty-seven years he was a resident of Yonkers, where he died, and where services will be held at 100 Locust Hill Avenue to-day at 4 P. M.

John K. Myers.

John K. Myers, who died at Yonkers on Sunday, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kirtland Myers of 236 Warburton Avenue. He had suffered from Bright's disease for about two months, but had been incapacitated for business only about six weeks. After the death of his father he became a partner in the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co., in this city, but had lately been associated in business with Fiske Brothers, oil manufacturers. He was the founder of the Yonkers Glee Club, and was connected with the Orpheus and Metropolitan Musical Societies of New-York. He was a member of the Palisade Boat Club, and at one time was on its Governing Committee. He was a charter member of the Yonkers Club, and its Secretary for many years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Edwin Buchanan died Sunday at Seattle, Washington. He was formerly Government physician of the Puyallup, Lumni, Snohomish, Port Madison, and Muckleshoo Indian reservations. Dr. Buchanan was born in Alexandria in 1858. He was a member of one of the old families of Virginia. In his youth he worked in a drug store, and later entered Georgetown College, from which he was graduated with the highest honors of his class. President Hayes had his attention directed to the young man, and he made a personal appointment for him in the War Department, the portfolio which was then held by Robert T. Lincoln, who in time also became a warm friend of young Buchanan. He continued in the War Department, and in the study of medicine, under Lincoln and his successor, Endicott, and was then appointed to the Indian Service. He became an expert in Chinook dialects, and his Indian collections are notable.

—Luzerne I. Munson, fifty-seven years old, died yesterday at Waterbury, Conn. He was born in Wallingford in March, 1838. He was one of the original members of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, for several years the Chairman of its Executive Committee, and for one year its President. He was also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He served for years as a member of the Waterbury Board of Fire Commissioners, the Board of Assessors, and the Board of Sewer Commissioners. Twice he was the candidate of the Republican Party for Mayor, and in 1885 and 1886 was State Controller.

—Parsons B. Cogswell, ex-Mayor of Concord, N. H., died yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. He early learned the printing trade, and in May, 1864, in company with G. H. Sturtevant, established the Concord Daily Monitor, the first permanent daily paper published in Concord. He was a representative in the Legislature in 1872-3; Public Printer in 1881-5; United States Immigrant Inspector in 1891-2, and Mayor of Concord in 1893-4. He also held other local offices.

—Frederick W. Nostrand died Sunday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J. Mr. Nostrand was the son of the late B. B. Nostrand of Sands Point, L. I., and his widowed mother survives him. He was thirty-six years old and is deeply mourned by his many friends in Glen Ridge and in this city. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

—Henry Van Campen, President of a bakery company in this city, died at his home, 542 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was thirty-five years old, and took an active part in religious matters. He leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Van Campen was a member of the Hanover Club and also of the Evangelical Church of the Redeemer.

—Capt. James Y. Claypoole, brother-in-law of Isaac Freeman Rasin, died yesterday at Baltimore aged fifty-seven years. He was prominent in politics, and had been a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas at Baltimore for thirty years.

—Dr. James E. Garretson, Dean of the Philadelphia Dental College and an operator and writer on diseases of the mouth, died Sunday at Philadelphia. Dr. Garretson was a native of Delaware, and was sixty-seven years old.

—Col. J. J. Williams, the editor of The Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel, died yesterday. Col. Williams had been identified with the press of Mississippi for fifty years.

—Capt. P. A. C. Daniels, late of the British Army, died yesterday at his home, near Catlett's Station, Fauquier County, Va. He was a noted Virginia fox hunter.

—Thomas Ford, for many years General Traveling Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, died in Toronto Sunday at the age of fifty years.

OLD DOCK BOARD POLITICS

Other Things Being Equal, Tammany Men Had the Preference.

SC EX-COMMISSIONER CRAM TESTIFIED

Told Commissioner of Accounts Terry the Same Methods Obtain Now—Sharp Answers to What He Styled Silly Questions.

The "star chamber" in the Stewart Building, where the Dock Board investigation is being conducted, was the scene of some sharp tilts yesterday between ex-Dock Commissioner J. Sargent Cram and Commissioner of Accounts Seth Sprague Terry.

Mr. Terry was determined to have Mr. Cram admit that politics had entirely swayed the actions of the former Dock Board. Mr. Cram said that Tammany men always had the preference, other things being equal, but he saw nothing remarkable in that, for the party in power at present pursues the same course.

"The upshot of the testimony," said Mr. Terry, at the conclusion of the session, "is to prove that politics and not merit put a man in the employ of the Dock Department formerly."

"Really," said Mr. Cram, "this examination is so palpably intended for political purposes, and the interrogations here are so silly, that I can scarcely understand why any one should give them any attention."

More persons than usual were at the hearing. Delos McCurdy, counsel for ex-Commissioner Phelan, was present, and so also was David McClure, who appeared in the interests of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company. Mr. Cram was the first witness. He is a lawyer himself, and Mr. Terry made little impression in his cross-questioning.

Mr. Cram, when the examination began, said he became President of the Dock Board about May, 1892. His business, he said, was to look after the construction of docks. During his tern of office he had put up half of the existing sea wall about New-York.

"Did you ever," asked Mr. Terry, "allow political consideration to influence your actions?"

"Certainly not. I was a sworn official. I consider that question impertinent. I performed my duties faithfully. Such considerations did not affect my actions in the slightest."

"Well, I should like to ask you about certain matters from which the new board derives revenue, and from which the old did not. Now, about the Cromwell Steamship Company, that has land under water between Old Piers 8 and 9, North River. You never collected any rent there?"

"Private property, likely."

"On the contrary, they pay $825.61 rent now."

Mr. Cram wanted to see a map of this section. It was sent for. He said it may have been his duty to see that such rent was collected, but he did not remember anything about it. He thought it doubtful whether it was legal, at any rate, to charge for land under water. He said many companies paid 25 cents a square foot for the land, but it was not done uniformly.

"Well, the facts are," said Mr. Terry, impatiently, "the present Dock Board found 1,000,000 square feet of land under water that had not brought in revenue until they took office. How do you account for that?"

"I looked into the duties of my position."

"What did your duties require?"

"Oh, I'm perfectly satisfied with my administration."

"Well, then, how about the Long Island Railroad Company's land between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, East River? They are now paying $622.25 rent. The old board did not get anything."

"Probably a platform was been erected since we left office. You see, I could not possibly carry in my mind 250 miles of land under water. Get your maps."

The case of the Norwich Line pier, which has heretofore received attention by the present Dock Board, was then brought up. Pier 40 North River was formerly leased by the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, for $20,000 a year, and sub-leased to the Norwich Company for $38,000 a year. Now the Norwich Line rents directly from the city.

The ex-Commissioner said that the pier was in poor condition, and, pending its demolishment, was rented from day to day to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company.

At this point the map of land under water arrived from the Dock Department. Mr. Terry said:

"Now I will trouble you to explain why a mile square of land under water was occupied by business corporations without paying rent. The present board has collected some $50,000 for rent."

Ex-Commissioner Cram said that the old board collected rent for ground under water.

"You know, since I was in office new docks have been built. It must be upon this land that the new rentals are coming in."

"What effort did you make," asked Mr. Terry, "to collect the rent from J. B. Cornell, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Streets, North River?"

"Well, I had the hardest fight I ever had there. There was a sort of lake there. I appealed to the Department of Public Works and Board of Health, but could not get them out. They are reformers, I believe."

"You were up there a great deal, were you not?"

"I suppose so."

"What were you doing?"

"Building a wall; not playing in politics. It is the finest wall in the city."

"Well, Cornell now pays $6,000 rent for that basin," concluded Mr. Terry.

"Do you know Patrick McCann?" asked Mr. Terry.

"Yes," said Mr. Cram; "very well. He was a foreman of laborers—a very good man."

"Well, the engineer did not seem to think so."

The Commissioner then took the Dock Board minutes and quoted from them, asking Mr. Cram for explanations. At one meeting the Morris Cummings Dredging Company was mentioned, and in the course of a discussion about filling a document. Mr. Cram spoke of the company as persona grata. He said this was a joke.

At another Dock Board meeting, when the establishment of a workman came up, the question was asked of a man already in the place: "Has he a pull?"

This, too, Mr. Cram said was all a joke. A pull was recognized, he said, with the present party as much as Tammany, which is the only Democratic organization he recognizes in New-York.

Another excerpt of a board meeting, May 4, 1893, was read, as follows:

Commissioner Phelan—Gentlemen, if there is no objection, I have a few dock builders. I believe they are all for the organization, if Judge White chooses to appoint them—

Judge White—No.

President Cram—Put them all on; you need not read them.

By the organization Mr. Cram said was meant Tammany Hall, of course.

This was the report read of an executive session of the Dock Board May 25, 1893:

President Cram—I move that Mr. Ryan be appointed Inspector of Pier Building in place of Douty; he is a very useful man; he is the only man that ever gave me a good point on a horse.

Commissioner Phelan—How about "Pat" Killehan?

President Cram—Well, send up a new list. I will vote for appointing him.

Engineer—Is this the man we had at Twenty-third Street to assist Douty?

President Cram—I don't know. I will vote for your man next time.

Commissioner White—Am I going to get any men in this department?

President Cram—You agreed to it a week ago. I move that this man—his character is certified to by "Pat" Keenan. Look at that (showing list). There are very few there.

Commissioner White—Your man is not on this list.

Commissioner Phelan—Yes, my man is there.

Commissioner White—No, Ryan.

President Cram—Yes, he is there.

Commissioner White—All right; go ahead.

President Cram—I asked you, Judge White, about this before.

Commissioner White—He gets me out and treats me to some very excellent lunch, and then springs some fellow on me.

President Cram—He is a very good man, and I want him appointed.

B.—Report on Peter Spence.

Commissioner Phelan—What does he get now?

Engineer—I have forgotten now.

President Cram—Is he a good man?

Engineer—Yes, he is a good man and has been a long time in the department.

President Cram—Tell him to join Tammany Hall.

Engineer—He has; he does belong to Tammany Hall.

President Cram—Well, promise him.

Engineer—To take effect on the 1st of June?

President Cram—Yes.

Keenan, Mr. Cram said, was a prominent Democratic politician. He made no evasions about politics entering into the matter of appointments in the Dock Board, and said, all things being equal, he would always appoint a friend and a Democrat in preference to a Republican.

As to Richard Croker, Mr. Cram said he had appointed at his suggestion, about half a dozen men. He had also appointed men for various churches and for Republican friends.

A number of questions were asked by Mr. Terry as to the American Line Steamship Company, which pays much less rental for its pier than the other companies.

Mr. Cram said this was because the line was a mile below the other companies, and that it had been done to get it here instead of Hoboken or Jersey City. He had never used any passes over any steamship line.

Quite a number of excerpts from the minutes of the board were read by Mr. Terry bearing on the relations of Senator G. W. Plunkitt with the board. This was one, at an executive session, Feb. 27, 1894:

Senator Plunkitt—The other day when I was here the question arose as to the Tenth Street dump. Away back in 1892 we bid for the right there $550, for which we have the receipt of the Dock Department. We went on and completed that portion of the wall as directed by the chief engineer. We were called for to go on again, and we came back and paid to the department $150. At the foot of One Hundred and Third Street, running north to One Hundred and Fourth Street, we went to work and completed that at the suggestion of the Engineer in Chief. We were then called on to go in again. We then came in and purchased the One Hundred and Second Street to complete it entire. That was the understanding then. If there is no record of that I have no fault to find with anybody, but we hold receipts from the City of New-York giving us a clear title from One Hundred and First Street to One Hundred and Third Street. But notwithstanding that, we feel so kindly to the Dock Department—

President Cram—You ought to.

Senator Plunkitt—That we are willing to abide by anything that you do.

Another excerpt was from the minutes of Sept. 6, 1894, as follows:

President Cram—I do not know what Mr. Phelan objects to; probably Plunkitt told him something. Tell Mr. John Phelan to come here.

President Cram—What do you want to-day?

Mr. Plunkitt—I wanted to get a permit—

President Cram—I will give you anything if you will never come here again.

Mr. Plunkitt—I will be over again to-morrow.

President Cram—He wants to break some law here or other.

Secretary—He wants to unload 5,000 bricks on a pier at Forty-seventh Street, North River.

President Cram—Grant it.

Mr. Plunkitt—Thanks.

Secretary—Application granted S. A. Allen * * * to be unloaded under the supervision of the Dock Master.

Mr. Cram was asked if he was in the habit of granting such requests to be free from being bothered. Mr. Cram said the Commissioner could believe everything he read in the minutes.

Mr. Terry then closed the Plunkitt relations with an excerpt from Oct. 27, 1892, where Mr. Plunkitt appeared for property owners on the west side, who wished to make improvements, but were requested not to by the board, as the city wanted it. He thought the property, which extended along the North River from Eightieth Street up, two and one-half blocks, worth $180,000. The minutes then read:

President Cram—Will you take $180,000?

Senator Plunkitt—I think they ought to get $180,000, upon my word. I don't think your people ought to crowd them, gentlemen.

President Cram—There is no use in asking more than the Sinking Fund will approve, and $175,000 is a more symmetrical sum. I will have to go before the Sinking Fund and explain this, and where will we put the $5,000 in?

Senator Plunkitt—Put that in the half block, Sir. Well, I will accept the proposition and go before the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

President Cram—I wish, when you send this out, you would state the fact that this property was bought because these people have been worrying the life out of me.

Mr. Terry's questions as to his business relations with James D. Leary, whether Leary had ever held any notes of Mr. Cram's for the building of piers, the ex-Commissioner declared scandalous and blackguardly.

At Mr. Cram's request the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

ANNEXED DISTRICT MAIL SERVICE

Plans for Improvements to be Made Immediately.

First Assistant Postmaster General F. H. Jones appointed Inspector Beavers yesterday to investigate and report on the contemplated increase of the free-delivery system in the annexed district, which covers an area of twenty-two square miles.

Inspector Beavers is instructed to prepare plans, locate stations, sub-stations, stamp agencies, and letter-carrier routes and report to the department at Washington before Jan. 1, 1896.

The main Post Office of the annexed district will be at Westchester, with sub-stations at William's Bridge, City Island, and

FIGURES FOR DEMOCRATS

Pluralities by Counties as Cast by an Expert.

TO CARRY STATE BY OVER 30,000

At Headquarters the Estimate, It Was Said, Is Conservative—How the Anxiety of Gov. Morton Is Considered.

There is a firm confidence in the result of the election at the Democratic State headquarters, 27 Madison Avenue.

The managers believe that this will be a Democratic year.

The campaign has been conducted very quietly, but very effectively.

Gov. Morton's message to Chairman Hackett about the necessity of electing Republican legislators is taken at the Democratic State headquarters to mean that Gov. Morton has come to the conclusion that this is by no means as easy a race for the Republicans as the Platt campaign managers about the Fifth Avenue Hotel are trying to make out.

"Wake up, or you're going to be defeated," is practically the message of Gov. Morton to Platt's men.

An expert in election figures had an estimate of the result this year at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday.

It gives the probable vote by counties, and gives the State to the Democrats by 32,075 plurality.

All that the Democratic campaign managers would say about the table made by the expert was that the reports received by them made the expert's figures very conservative indeed. The table is as follows:

County.	Democratic Plurality.	Republican Plurality.
Albany	4,000	...
Alleghany	...	2,000
Broome	...	1,500
Cattaraugus	...	2,100
Cayuga	250	...
Chautauqua	...	3,800
Chemung	1,000	...
Chenango	...	1,000
Clinton	...	1,500
Columbia	250	...
Cortland	...	1,100
Delaware	...	750
Dutchess	...	1,000
Erie	...	3,500
Essex	...	1,400
Franklin	...	1,870
Fulton	...	400
Genesee	...	1,000
Greene	500	...
Hamilton	30	...
Herkimer	...	1,000
Jefferson	...	1,600
Kings	10,000	...
Lewis	...	500
Livingston	...	1,000
Madison	...	1,600
Monroe	...	4,000
Montgomery	350	...
New-York	60,000	...
Niagara	...	600
Oneida	...	...
Onondaga	...	1,800
Ontario	...	800
Orange	750	...
Orleans	...	750
Oswego	...	1,800
Otsego	...	650
Putnam	...	400
Queens	1,800	...
Rensselaer	1,100	...
Richmond	1,200	...
Rockland	850	...
St. Lawrence	...	4,500
Saratoga	...	1,000
Schenectady	250	...
Schoharie	1,800	...
Schuyler	...	450
Seneca	250	...
Steuben	...	1,800
Suffolk	...	800
Sullivan	150	...
Tioga	...	900
Tompkins	...	750
Ulster	500	...
Warren	...	1,000
Washington	...	1,650
Wayne	...	1,100
Westchester	1,000	...
Wyoming	...	1,200
Yates	...	1,100
Total	88,000	55,925
Democratic plurality		32,075

The following was issued at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday:

"Controller Roberts, in his efforts to exploit himself, is evidently disposed to make out a worse showing for his party in financial matters than even the terrible tax rate demonstrates. Like his associates on the State ticket, he is circulating documents to help himself personally, without any thought as to the fate of the others. In one of those campaign documents, designed to exhibit his economy and management, he alleges that he saved last year on corporation taxes \$211,464.37; on collateral inheritance, \$437,940.41, and in administration of charitable institutions, \$307,-880.38, making in all \$957,285.16. Now, Controller Robert's figures and claims can be easily refuted, but even conceding them, what do we find?

"First, that Mr. Robert's estimates of 'saving' in the first two items represent a total of \$649,404.78 increase last year over the first year of his own administration, and fall short by about \$1,000,000 from the amounts in corporation taxes and collateral inheritance for the last year of his Democratic predecessor, Controller Campbell.

"Secondly, if Controller Roberts's figures be true, so much the worse for his party.

"The increase of State tax over 1894 is \$4,457,154.04. Without the above alleged saving of Controller Roberts, the increase would be \$5,314,419.20. From which the following statement is derived:

Total extravagance of Republican Legislature	$5,314,419.20
Total State tax, 1891, Democratic administration	5,196,666.40
	$117,752.80

"The Republican extravagance of 1894 is actually in excess of the total State tax under Democratic administration in 1891.

"Controller Roberts, by his statement, only places his party in a worse light than before."

HOTEL MEN AND THE EXCISE.

President of Their Association Praises the Democratic Platform.

President E. M. Tierney of the Hotel Men's Association was in this city yesterday.

His home is in Binghamton, where he is President of the Board of Trade.

He had some interesting things to say to a reporter yesterday as to the excise question, and its bearing on hotel men and their business.

"The question of a liberal excise law in this State," he said, "is one that vitally concerns the business interests of hotel keepers, especially in the larger cities, where greater freedom in the dispensing of food and refreshments is required in order to meet the increasing wants of the traveling public, who comprise for the most part the guests of leading hotels.

"The necessity to the hotel keeper for the free and untrameled prerogative of serving his guests with food and drink at all times of the day and night is of great importance to him. Where the hotel keeper is deprived of this privilege, as now denied him in some of our large cities, especially in New-York City, the business of hotel keeping, is made decidedly more burdensome and annoying from the very fact that he is unable to cater to the wants and caprices of his guests without overstepping the border line of business discretion, which, if indulged in very often, leads to legal conviction.

"How best to regulate the excise question so that it will conform to the exigencies of local demand and necessity can only be accomplished, in my judgment, through the operation of local option, as exemplified in a home-rule law, when applied to the excise regulations of all cities.

"For the towns and villages in the State the present excise law may be regarded as sufficient and satisfactory to the hotel keepers doing business therein, because the hotel business with them is largely of a local character, and moreover the demand for service at such hotels at all times of the day and night is not so urgent as that which is imposed upon the hotel keeper in large cities, where his patronage is composed in the main of transient and commercial people.

"Considering the two conditions of trade and the circumstances surrounding them, I am led to believe that, for the hotel keeper in cities, the only solution of the vexed question of excise for him can come from such a law as will allow cities to control and govern the privileges of the licensee.

"It is entirely inconsistent and unjust that excise laws should be framed in the interest of the few license holders in towns and villages, to the exclusion and business detriment of the large number of license holders in cities. The interest of the greater number should be first conserved and promoted by corrective legislation. To bring about this result, through the enactment of more liberal and equitable excise laws, is unmistakably the aim and object of the Democratic Party as now enunciated in its declaration of principles in favor of local option and home rule. While on the other hand the declaration of the Republican platform on the excise question is so vague and indefinite as to mean nothing, and consequently it leaves the voter to draw his own conclusions from the text. It therefore seems to me that there should be no question in the minds of voters in this State, whose interests are in any wise controlled or affected by the excise law, as to which party holds out to them the greatest hope of relief in the future from the present arbitrary and insufficient excise law.

"Our leading hotel keepers do not ask for the privilege of keeping their barroom doors wide open on Sunday, and where the local regulation admits of such a privilege I do not know of one of them that improves the opportunity. What we do want and demand is the right to give service to our guests with the same liberty as though such guests were living in their own homes. The hotel is more and more being recognized every day as offering the best facilities for home comforts and accommodations to that class of our people who are looking for complete and perfect service, both in cuisine and management, which can alone be found at a modern up-to-date hotel.

"The question of choosing between the two political parties in the present campaign, it seems to me, should admit of no doubt in the minds of hotel keepers, for if a positive and honest declaration of intention to provide such measures of relief as would come from a more liberal excise law stands to mean anything to hotel keeps, whose business success is coincident with greater liberality in excise affairs, then the way is open for hotel keepers to choose which party to support.

"The Democratic Party comes out boldly and unequivocally in favor of local option and home rule and everything that stands to represent personal liberty, which is so dear to the heart of every American; the Republican Party declares in the most ambiguous terms, that it will maintain the present odious laws in the interest of 'morality and labor,' without taking into account the vast moneyed interests that are invested in the business of hotel keeping in this State. Hence, hotel keepers will draw their own conclusions from the positions of both parties on the excise question, and will no doubt vote accordingly."

BOOM FOR MR. CUMMINGS.

Workingmen's Club Calls Attention to His Record and Pledges Support.

An organized boom for Amos J. Cummings has been started in the Tenth Congressional District by the members of the Amos J. Cummings Workingmen's Club, who have issued a circular calling attention to Mr. Cummings's services to the country at large in issuing his fearless report against the Carnegie armor-plate frauds. The circular says, among other things:

"There is not an organization of laborers or an individual workingman in America who has not applauded the courageous report of Congressman Cummings. Every workingman in this district should feel it a special duty to aid in making certain the election of Amos J. Cummings."

Among the members of the club who signed the circular are W. J. O'Brien, President of the State Workmen's Assembly; Daniel Harris, President of the State Branch American Federation of Labor; John B. Lemmon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; John S. Henry, Secretary of the Central Labor Union; Charles W. Hoadley, Secretary of the State Workmen's Assembly; ex-President James J. Murphy, Secretary William Ferguson, and William F. Derflinger of Typographical Union No. 6; A. C. Edwards, Tile Layers' Union; Louis Walder, Cigarmakers' Union; H. O. Cole, ex-President of the Bricklayers' International Union; Thomas Gunning, Tailors' Union; President John N. Parsons of the Letter Carriers' Association. All have pledged Mr. Cummings their support.

Secretary James H. Williams of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union said yesterday that, while the organization as a whole never took any part in politics, the members of the union as individuals were working hard to secure the re-election of Mr. Cummings.

Mr. Cummings addressed six meetings last night in the district, and was received everywhere with enthusiasm.

BETTING ON ELECTION RESULTS.

Odds of Two to One on Tammany—Some of the Bets Placed.

W. L. Marks bet $200 against $100 at the Sinclair House yesterday with a business man. Mr. Marks took the Tammany end of it.

The bettors are claiming that the "county ticket" means only the Register and County Clerk.

"Billy" Edwards said at the Hoffman House last night that he had been authorized to bet $10,000 at the rate of $1,000 to $500 that Tammany will be victorious.

He says that the men who placed the money have looked over the register carefully, and are satisfied that the odds are right. Mr. Edwards has had no takers as yet.

There is $1,000 at the Ahawanda Club, 345 Second Avenue, to wager on the proposition that Thomas F. Grady will carry all three of the Assembly districts in the Fourteenth Senatorial District.

Will Not Indorse Tammany.

Certain members of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, feeling the indorsement of Tammany to be in opposition to the principles of the organization, have issued an address in which they declare their unalterable opposition to Tammany Hall. They say that their organization was unfairly treated by the reform administration, but believe that the coming election will probably put an end to the viciousness of Tammany, and they must bury personal feelings. The address is signed by James M. Brady, F. M. Bixby, J. H. Steinhardt, Hugh Reilly, Alfred T. Acker, Frank A. Spencer, James A. Morehead, Theodore E. Steele, Vernan Seaman, Edward C. Baker, Henry Campbell, John J. Brennan, L. Hitch Harrison, and Thomas Walsh, as "members of the late Nominating Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy."

Senator Cantor's Canvass.

The canvass of Senator Cantor is progressing satisfactorily in his district. Reports reach his headquarters every day announcing that clubs and political associations in the district are indorsing him, and an active house-to-house canvass is being made by his many friends.

Among the clubs that have recently indorsed his candidacy are the Progressive Independent Political Club, the Stockler Associations in the three Assembly districts comprising the Senatorial district, and the East Side Improvement Association, composed of property owners, who have adopted resolutions thanking Senator Cantor for his efforts in behalf of the district in the construction of the First Avenue and Willis Avenue Bridge, and for the establishment of Jefferson Park.

Resigns from Tammany Committee.

Ex-Park Commissioner Edward Bell has resigned as a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

In his letter of resignation, which he sent to Chairman James J. Martin yesterday, he gave not reason for his retirement.

He was the associate leader with James P. Keating in the Twentieth Assembly District. He sat with the committee no later than Oct. 9, when the Tammany city and county ticket was agreed upon.

In the Executive Committee meeting he voted for Postmaster Dayton for Judge of the Supreme Court.

SAYS HIS SWEETHEART SHOT HIM

William Schaeffer's Explanation of a Double Shooting at Franklin, Ohio.

FRANKLIN, Ohio, Oct. 28.—William Schaeffer, twenty-two, and Sylvia McCabe, eighteen, have been sweethearts for a year. She yesterday went to his home to spend the day. Schaeffer says he had a revolver in his pocket.

The girl drew the revolver, and asked him if he wanted her to shoot him, and he said he did. According to his report the girl shot him in the right temple, and he fell to the floor unconscious. He regained consciousness two hours later, and found her lying across him with a bullet hole in her left temple. He summoned the neighbors, who found a note pinned to her breast, the contents of which have not been learned.

The girl died at 11 o'clock this morning, and Schaeffer is in a critical condition. The couple were alone in the house at the time of the shooting.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St., 8 to 8 P. M.

TESTING THE RACING LAW

A Case Made Against a Clerk of Orlando Jones.

MADE AND RECORDED BETS

Co'. Lawrence Waived Examination on the Charges of Contriving and Maintaining a Lottery at Westchester.

The legal status of horse racing and betting on racing is now in a fair way to be definitely settled.

This outcome of the raids at the Westchester racecourse, at the instigation of Peter De Lacey, was reached by agreement at the Essex Market Police Court before Magistrate Crane yesterday. Messrs. Julien T. Davies and Joseph S. Auerbach, counsel for the Westchester Racing Association, former District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the men charged with bookmaking, and Benjamin Steinhardt, counsel for Peter De Lacey and the alleged Anti-Gambling League, were parties to the arrangement.

When the time set for the hearing of the arrested parties arrived Mr. Steinhardt took occasion to decline all responsibility for the arrest of the racing judges, Messrs. Simmons and McDowell, and the clerk of the scales, Christopher J. Fitzgerald, as well as for the men arrested on Saturday for recording wagers. The two judges and Mr. Fitzgerald had, it appeared, been arrested on warrants calling only for "Richard Roe" and "John Doe," and Mr. Davies wanted to know which two of the three officers were the alleged Roe and Doe. No one could tell.

Inspector McCullagh said he had scooped in all he could get hold of whom he thought the warrant called for as engaged in conducting a lottery. It was a similar case to one where a warrant was issued for the arrest of Roe and Doe for conducting a gambling house, in which case a couple of warrants would suffice for the arrest of all in the house, no matter how numerous they were.

Messrs. Simmons, McDowell, and Fitzgerald were discharged from custody on Mr. Steinhardt's motion, Mr. Davies having previously waived an examination in three of the four cases against Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Racing Association, so that a test case could be made on the whole question at issue. The three warrants charged Col. Lawrence with a violation of Section 323 of the Penal Code, in contriving a lottery, (the Withers Stakes,) with a violation of Section 351 in registering a bet, (the stake money in the Withers Stakes,) and with aiding and abetting in the unlawful conduct of a horse race.

There was a fourth charge against the President of the Association for knowingly permitting men to occupy a place to record and register bets." This last charge was dismissed later, after the test case as to recording bets had been made, on the ground that he would be culpable and subject to punishment, if he permitted the registering of wagers, should the courts hold in the test case that this was an illegal act. Col. Lawrence was discharged by Magistrate Crane, Mr. Steinhardt consenting, because, he said, he had no desire whatever to annoy any one; only to secure an interpretation of the law.

While the preliminary work of waiving examination in the cases against Col. Lawrence had been progressing, the private examination room of Magistrate Crane had been packed to its capacity with the men charged with bookmaking, ten in number, and their friends. They were ready for examination on the charges against them.

After Mr. Steinhardt's talk about not wishing to punish anybody, but merely to make a test of the law, Mr. Nicoll astonished him by taking him at his word, saying: "Now, Mr. Steinhardt, if you want to make a test case, I am ready to meet you. We will agree on any one of the cases on which men have been arrested. Pick out your strongest case; let us agree on a statement of the facts for an information to be prepared for a higher court; let us bring out everything that you or I or his Honor, the Magistrate, can think of that has a bearing on the matter; let us agree as to the facts clearly and fully, and then, by process of certiorari, we will take the whole matter where we can have a final adjudication on all the questions involved. You pick out the case; I will help you get at the facts, and, with a good, strong case against one man, let us agree, with the Magistrate's consent, that all the rest of the arrested parties may be discharged from custody."

The proposition was a rather startling one to De Lacy's counsel. He at first wanted to have an examination of each of the accused bookmakers. Magistrate Crane advised to the contrary.

Then Mr. Steinhardt could not make up his mind as to which man he had the strongest case against.

"Take Mr. Orlando Jones," said Mr. Nicoll. "He admits that he has studied the Percy-Gray law, and understands it thoroughly, he thinks. He will admit making bets or wagers on the races, and is willing to stand as a target for his fellows."

"Why does Mr. Jones want to be made the victim?" asked Mr. Steinhardt, suspiciously. There was no reason and no answer other than: "Oh, take any other man you may name. I don't care who," said Mr. Nicoll, who was very complaisant in the matter. "Only pick out one, discharge the rest, and let us get our test case."

"Well, let Mr. Jones be the hero, then," said Mr. Steinhardt, "and we will make a test on the affidavit of the policeman who arrested him."

Then Detective James A. Guerin of the Third Inspection District was called, and the work of making a case for Mr. Steinhardt was begun. The officer testified that on Thursday, Oct. 24, he had arrested Joseph Sturgis at the Westchester race track under the grand stand. After he saw him write a memorandum in a book, (produced in court,) which he supposed to be a wager of $40 to $50 on Henry of Navarre. The arrest was made after he saw a man come and speak to Jones. Jones spoke to Sturgis, and Sturgis made the entry in his book. He didn't hear a word that was said, but arrested Sturgis for registering something. His partner arrested Mr. Jones. He further testified that he told Sturgis he was arrested for registering a bet. Sturgis said, "All right; I'll go with you," and that was all he knew.

On cross-examination he said he saw no betting paraphernalia displayed, no money passed, no token exchanged, and no bet made by Sturgis.

"Oh, this won't do," said Mr. Nicoll. "You've got no case here against Jones at all; is this the best you can do? If there is any case here, it is against Sturgis. Jones didn't do anything but whisper to Sturgis. You certainly won't ask his Honor to hold a man on a charge of felony because he whispered to some one. You must do better than that."

"Well, I acknowledge I've got no case against Jones, but I've got one against Sturgis, and I'll ask for Jones's discharge and make a case against his clerk." Thus Mr. Steinhardt.

"But you don't claim that Sturgis made a bet, do you?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Yes, I will. I'll make a case against him that we can make a test on."

"Oh, now, fish in one spot, please," said Mr. Nicoll.

"I'll make my case; don't you worry," said Mr. Steinhardt. "Let Mr. Jones be sworn."

Before Mr. Nicoll could protest successfully, Mr. Jones was put under oath, and Mr. Nicoll said: "Mr. Jones won't answer any questions. As his counsel, I shall advise him not to answer, on the ground that his answers may tend to incriminate him."

"But he will answer, just the same," said Mr. Steinhardt, "and the Court will instruct him that he must answer. There is no possible escape for him, now that he is sworn." Then he read a section from the Penal Code, requiring the witness to testify as to the transactions charged against him and his associates. Mr. Nicoll withdrew his objection, and Mr. Jones told his story of his wagers made during the day with various parties on the results of the races run.

With the memorandum book kept by Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Jones explained wager after wager he had made with persons whom he knew, a record of which Sturgis had kept, so that Mr. Jones might keep track of what he was doing. Sturgis was his clerk, Jones said, employed by him to keep track of his (Jones's) wagers, and he had been so employed every day since racing began at the Westchester track.

This was the same sort of memoranda that hundreds and probably thousands had kept during the Westchester meeting. Mr. Jones said he paid his losses in checks, and was paid his winnings in checks. He never had displayed any betting paraphernalia of any kind, had never shown cards with odds on them, had never accepted or paid out money in the betting ring, had never passed any token of any kind, had never signed any one's book or memoranda or paper of any kind whatever, as evidence of any of the wagers he had made, and had not done any bookmaking during the races.

Mr. Steinhardt tried hard to make Jones's operations to be bookmaking. But Mr. Jones could not be made to admit that his record of wagers was bookmaking. That he said consisted of the public posting of odds, the receipt of money from any one who offered it, in exchange for which a betting contract, or ticket numbered in regular rotation and showing the name of the bookmaker, the amount bet, the sum bet against it, and the name of the horse bet on, was given to the bettor.

All this was done in a bookmaker's inclosure, where a systematic record of all the operations was kept by a corps of clerks, the money being received and the losses paid while the sport was in progress. All this had been done away with since the passage of the Percy-Gray bill. Since its passage he had not been a bookmaker, though for four years previous to that time he had been engaged in that business. He did not indulge in indiscriminate betting, as he would if he was a bookmaker, but only wagered his money against the money of such persons as he was personally acquainted with.

That was in effect the sum and substance of his testimony, given with refreshing freedom and with no attempt to hide his actual operations. Mr. Steinhardt made him his own witness as an expert on bookmaking, and as the ideas of Mr. Jones and Mr. Steinhardt did not agree as to what was bookmaking, Mr. Nicoll laughingly interjected: "If Mr. Jones's ideas do not agree with yours, Mr. Steinhardt, why don't you call your own expert? I understand your principal is one of the best in New-York. Call De Lacy."

That made the crowd laugh, and the laugh grew into a roar, when Mr. Steinhardt replied: "I don't think Mr. De Lacy makes books."

After the testimony of Mr. Jones had been taken, Robert A. Pinkerton was called. He testified that he was connected with the management of the Westchester Association, was there daily, and saw hundreds of people doing daily what Jones was doing. He had seen no tokens as evidences of bets made passed, and had seen no money exchanged. He had seen hundreds of people in the clubhouse, on the lawns, on the grand stand, and in the old "betting ring" make records, which he presumed were records of bets, Jones being among them. He did not know Sturgis by name, though he probably knew him by sight, as he did thousands who were in the habit of attending the races and betting one with another.

That closed the testimony taken, on which the test case was made. Every point excepting as to whether a race was a lottery was brought out. That point was left to the cases against Mr. Lawrence, to be heard later.

Sturgis was then formally held by Magistrate Crane, who discharged all the other alleged bookmakers. It was agreed that the necessary information should be made out for the formal commitment as soon as the stenographer could get his notes written out. Then Sturgis was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Mr. Nicoll. As soon as the information is filed a writ of habeas corpus is to be obtained and the whole matter taken to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a final adjudication.

After the hearing there was a conference between Messrs. Davies, Auerbach, Nicoll, Steinhardt, Inspector McCullagh, Magistrate Crane, and Justice Kudlich, who had sat with Magistrate Crane to hear the cases, as he has other cases to be heard in the Morrisania Court this morning. Mr. Steinhardt said he would apply for no more warrants, and make no further attempts to interfere with racing, and asserted most emphatically that the arrests of Saturday were made without his knowledge and by the police on their own responsibility.

Mr. Davies asked that police protection be given the officers of the Westchester Racing Association in the conduct of their business, which was being conducted on a license granted by the State Racing Commission. It was a perfectly legal business under the law as it stands, and his clients were entitled to a peaceful conduct of their affairs until it should be decided that the law under which they were transacting business was illegal and unconstitutional.

Magistrate Crane said that, in view of the day's proceedings, he should issue no more warrants, and should advise the Police Commissioners of what had been done and suggest that they suspend raids unless an undoubted infraction of unquestioned laws was seen.

Inspector McCullagh said that he could make no promises as to what he would do. He would report the result of the hearing to his superior officers. His future actions would be entirely governed by their instructions.

Then every one left the dingy courtroom.

Mr. Davies, having been asked his personal opinion as to the case against the alleged bookmakers, for whom he was not counsel, dashed cold water on Mr. Steinhardt's opinion as to his case. "My personal opinion," he said to Mr. Steinhardt, "is that you have no case that will stand. You have simply proved that bets have been registered, not that a crime has been committed. The absence of the display of betting paraphernalia for bookmaking is a fatal defect in your case. The law provides redress for an aggrieved person by enabling him to recover the amount of money lost by civil process. To that extent Mr. Jones is liable. But he has done nothing criminal that I can see in the case you have made."

It is probable that nothing more will be done in these cases before to-morrow or Thursday.

TO RACE AT WESTCHESTER.

Entries for the Six Races to be Decided This Afternoon.

A test case as to the legality of racing as conducted under the Percy-Gray bill, and another as to the right of men to make wagers at races, were made in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. All of the accused bookmakers were discharged from custody, as related elsewhere, and so there will be racing at the Westchester track to-day. Mr. Steinhardt, the counsel for Peter De Lacy, Magistrate Crane, and Police Inspector McCullagh all stated that unless some new warrants were sworn out, or unless the Police Commissioners should order to the contrary, the racegoers would not again be molested.

The card offered for to-day is a good one, and should bring out a good crowd, if for no other reason than to protest against the interference with personal liberty, which Police Inspector McCullagh said had been done, not on warrant, but under direction of his "superior officers."

Entries for the several races to be run, with the weights assigned to each of the probable starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, to be ridden by jockeys not having ridden a winner prior to this meeting; purse $500, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third. Special weights. Eclipse course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bon Ami	100	Titmouse	96
Sebastian	97	Whippany	95
Sunrise II	97	Rockledge	92
Sagamore	97	Double or Quits	92
Lillie Mills	97		

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse $700, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Lamplighter	115	Lake Shore	106
Balmar	110		

THIRD RACE.—The Bronx Stakes; a handicap for all ages; purse $2,000, of which $500 to second, and $200 to third. Eclipse course.

Rubicon	126	Sir Francis	109
Harry Reed	123	Brandywine	108
Helen Nichols	123	Flora Thornton	100
Beklemere	119	Irish Reel	98
Wernberg	110	Ina	97
Peacemaker	115	Bellicoso	90
Harrington	113	Cromwell	87

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third; selling allowances. The Withers mile.

Hugh Penny	103	Captain T	97
Waltzer	106	Sir Francis	84
Lochinvar	97	Sir Dixon, Jr.	88

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third; selling allowances. Eclipse course.

Premier	114	Marsian	102
Wexford	110	Balmaghie	100
Wishard	108	Defender	100
Irvana	106	Arnie Barron	93
Patrol	106	Bessie Browning	95
Old Age	106	Predicament	95
Au Revoir	106	Pifield	95
Perseus	100	Emotional	95

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; purse $500, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third. Six and a half furlongs.

Manchester	137	Hawarden	125
Kennebunk	135	Illusion	114
Matt Byrnes	131	Golden Gate	114
Prince Lief	130	Defender	112
Deerslayer	125	Kisbern	106

PREPARING FOR HORSE SHOW.

Boxes and Reserved Seats to be Sold at Auction To-morrow.

Where to put all the horses that are to be shown in the Madison Square Garden during the week beginning Monday, Nov. 11, is troubling the managers of the Horse Show quite a good deal. More horses are entered this year than ever before, and the quality in all classes is better than seen in former years.

This year the special fad in the different classes seems to run to harness horses, single and double, and high steppers, and some of the finest animals ever judged in a show ring will be on exhibition. A large proportion of these seem to belong to the trotting family, and the competition between the hackneys and trotters will be very interesting.

The thoroughbred classes have filled well, and a better lot of stallions will be shown than ever before. The trotters have not been liberally entered, and there is a falling off in the hackney classes. It would seem that the fad for hackneys is not so strong as it was two or three years ago.

To-morrow afternoon the boxes for the show week will be sold at auction in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden. The sale will begin at 3 o'clock.

AS BREWSTER VIEWS IT

Transportation Committee Chairman Talks About the Charge for Wheels.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MOVE IS UNWISE

Jersey Cyclists Anxious to Formally Protest Against the New Order of Things—Conference of Committees.

It transpired yesterday that while some of the railroads, which do not desire to make a charge for the transportation of bicycles, may be forced into such a transaction, they will not recede from their present position without a protest. The Erie Road, which has had considerable experience in the matter, having tried both plans, considers it "good business" to favor the wheelmen by carrying their machines free of charge.

The attitude of the Pennsylvania road, it is said, was taken regardless of what the other roads might do. It is believed, however, that if the wheelmen can show that the company is in the wrong that it will go back to the old plan of carrying wheels free.

W. R. Brewster, familiarly known as "Pop," the Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, says that the move is an unwise one. "For two or three years past," said he, "the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads have urged the Trunk Line Association as a body to make such a regulation, but several Eastern roads, the most prominent of which were the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading, always maintained that the additional traffic secured warranted the trouble involved in carrying wheels free. About a year ago the New-York Central took independent action, and now the Pennsylvania has done likewise. Personally, I do not think the move will prove a paying one, and I believe that any one familiar with cycling matters will agree with me.

"Every day in the week, but particularly on Sundays, there are large numbers of clubmen and unattached riders who take long runs, from 50 to 100 miles, and who, to avoid returning over the same ground, take the whole run in one direction and come back by train. Frequently whole clubs take such runs, and the aggregate amount thus spent in fares is large. Where a charge is made for wheels, such runs are seldom made, for the club Captains invariably endeavor to keep the expenses of runs as low as possible for the sake of increasing the attendance. Any one familiar with the matter can doubt that where there are no competing roads there will be quite a falling off in the amount of travel by wheelmen, and where there are competing roads, one of which exacts a charge and the other does not, the latter will, of course, be selected."

After the conference between the league's Transportation Committee and that of the Cycle Board of Trade, some action will probably be taken toward securing what the wheelmen consider their rights. This meeting may be held early next month.

Jersey cyclists, it is said, will soon take action in the matter, their object being to so arrange their future runs as not to necessitate travel on any road that exacts a charge for carrying wheels. Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the league, says he will do all in his power to secure free rates, and talks of calling a meeting of State wheelmen to take some action in the matter.

"One thing is certain," said a clubman yesterday, "and that is that should all the roads in Jersey follow the lead of the Pennsylvania Company, there would be comparatively few club runs in that State by New-York wheelmen next season."

CIRCUIT RACERS AT OGDEN.

Bald, Kiser, and Murphy Do the Best Work.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 28.—The National Circuit meet of the Wahsatch Cycle Club to-day in this city was attended by a fair crowd. Both of the open race went to Bald, who fought game finishes every time. In the half mile and in the mile, Kiser, the Dayton boy, was the worthiest opponent of Bald and Murphy. The fields included ten men in each of the open races.

The Ogden track is located in the shadow of the mountains, and to-day was in fair shape. The day was perfect. The racing men leave for the Pacific coast, a dozen strong, to-night, in a special car.

The mile open to-day was a shuffle in the finish, nine men being bunched twenty-five yards from home. Bald got through the bunch somehow and won by a length in the jump from Kiser, with Murphy running third. Every man was crowded in the finish, and a half dozen nearly came to earth. Summaries:

Mile Open, Class B, Without Pacemakers.—Bald won, Kiser second, Murphy third. Time—2:21 4-5.

Half-Mile Open, Class A.—Sands, Salt Lake, won; Jensen, Salt Lake, second; Proudfit, Salt Lake; third. Time—1:01 3-5.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won, Kiser second, Murphy third. Time—1:04.

Mile Open, Class A.—Sands won, Cortez, Ogden, second; Jensen third. Time—2:20 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—A. W. Caine, Salt Lake, (250 yards,) won; Weller, Salt Lake, (180 yards,) second; Wells (100 yards) third. Time—4:32 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Proudfit (110 yards) won, Sands (90 yards) second, Sears, Salt Lake, (90 yards,) third. Time—5:15 3-5.

Denver to Have a Cycle Show.

In addition to the two big cycle shows in this city and Chicago, there will be another, not so important as either of the above of course, but of great interest to the dealers of the far West. This will be held in Denver, Feb. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1896. It will no doubt prove a great success, as more than half of the space has already been sold. Coliseum Hall, the largest building of the kind in Denver, will be used for the show. This will be the first cycle show ever held west of Chicago. An inducement to dealers to attend is offered in special rates on all railroads.

A Paper Chase on Wheels.

A novelty in the way of a run will be held by the Select Few next Sunday. There will be five men and two women who will start from Military Park, Newark, with their pockets full of small pieces of paper, which they will drop as they ride along. An hour later the main party will start in pursuit. The distance will be fifty miles, over a course unknown to the main party, they simply following the bits of paper. The return will be made in a similar manner.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Eight ladies took part in the run of the Union Cycle Club on Sunday. They were Mrs. Frank Bockelman and the Misses Ida Millman, Edith Wilson, Florence Wilson, Evelyn Millman, Addie Brede, Grace Potter and Mary L. Bockelman. The party went to Amityville.

—Freeport was the destination of the Cyclone Wheelmen on their run on Sunday. The outing proved to be the most enjoyable of the season. The party included John Hopkins, Paul Young, Arthur Montane, Peter James, Charles Donolly, George Slaybough, Clarence Brunner, and John Horan.

—The Chautauqua Wheelmen of Newark held their first club run on Sunday from the club headquarters, 210 Aqueduct Street. The party, of whom eighteen were women, wheeled to Paterson and had dinner at the Cliff House. They will have a Halloween run on Thursday night.

—The sale of boxes for the fourth annual reception and entertainment of the Greenwich Wheelmen will take place this evening at the clubhouse, 309 West Fourth Street. The sale will be incidental to a "stag" which the Greenwhiches planned some weeks ago.

—Another cycle club has been organized in Brooklyn. It is called the Federal Wheelmen and its membership includes J. J. Morris, Edwin M. Comick, Frank A. Morris, William C. Nagle, A. Streller, George Tworger, and John E. Brennan.

—Mooney, the crack bowler of the Union County Roadsters of Rahway, was badly hurt in a game of football on Saturday. It will probably be some time before he can roll up to his old-time form.

—"A nonaplet" is being built for pacing purposes. It will have places for nine riders, and will be geared to 225 inches. One revolution of the pedals, therefore, will carry the machine 56½ feet.

—Final arrangements for the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will be perfected Friday evening at a meeting to be held in Newark.

—Word has been received from Buffalo that A. B. McDonnel of Rochester lowered the 100-mile record over the Erie-Buffalo course yesterday. His time was 4:40:09.

—Six nominations for Trustees have been made by the Liberty Wheelmen. The election will take place next Friday evening.

Princeton's Football Practice in Secret.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The last week's practice before the Tigers meet Harvard began to-day on the rearranged 'Varsity field. The men are quite sore as a result of their hard game with Orange, and Riggs will not be able to play to any extent before the team meets Harvard, if, indeed, he is able to go into the game at all. The practice to-day was entirely behind closed gates. Capt. Lea wishes to perfect his new set of signals and to develop several trick plays for which secrecy is essential. A big troupe of coachers arrived to-day to put the final touches on the team's style of play, and several of them will remain throughout the week. "Jim" Blake, the '93 full back, is coaching the kickers and Jesse Riggs is rounding up the guards. Brown, '95, is looking after the ends. J. Poe, Wheeler, King, and "Alec" Moffatt are paying attention to the team play. The backs were given a severe lecture by the coachers, because of their loose playing on Saturday. Poe was supplanted by Sutor at quarter back, and the latter showed up well. His work was remarkably free from fumbling and his passing accurate. He may prove a fixture at the position, as Poe is almost despaired of as a 'Varsity man.

Harvard's Football Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Harvard football eleven played in secret practice this afternoon, and will continue to do so during the whole week, in order

PRESIDENT PLANT HAPPY

His Seventy-sixth Birthday Celebrated at Atlanta.

HIS EMPLOYES AT THE EXPOSITION

Woman Suffrage Discussed in the Women's Building, and Buffalo Bill Opens His Great Show.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Three trainloads of employes of the Plant railroad and steamship system and of the Southern Express Company came here to-day to celebrate the seventy-sixth birthday of President H. B. Plant. Mr. Plant's railways and the express company, of which he is the head, ramify the whole South. His employes were given a holiday to come to the exposition, and it was in the auditorium on the exposition grounds that the anniversary was celebrated. Many of the general officers of the Plant properties came, and every department was represented down to the track hands.

President Hemphill of the exposition made the welcoming address, and he was followed by Mayor Porter King. Morton F. Plant responded for his father. Judge Robert Falligant of Savannah spoke for his city, which is the headquarters of the railway lines. A. A. Avellhe, one of the division Superintendents, expressed the cordial good will and thorough desire of the employes to co-operate at all times with the President and his general officers.

Mr. Plant, who had come South from New-York to attend the celebration, was deeply moved by the remarks addressed to him. He replied with emotion, thanking the exposition company, Atlanta, and his employes for their consideration. He said that he would take advantage of the occasion to address some advice to his men. He told them that when a patron intrusts property or person to a transportation company he expects the employes to regard the trust as though it were the employes' personal property. The utmost courtesy is expected by the patron and required by the company. The greatest care is expected to be shown for all manner of traffic, and the utmost consideration for connecting lines. Mr. Plant stated that it had been a rule of his life to deal with his connections with perfect fairness. He enjoined his men to remember that, no matter how strong a line may be, it should maintain a friendly and co-operating spirit with connections.

One line cannot handle all the business, and the public can be best served by fair dealing between connections. Mr. Plant asked his men to give faithful performance of duty, assuring them that promotion was only won by merit. He greatly appreciated the words of affection and esteem spoken for him. He pointed with pride to what the Plant companies have done in developing the country they traverse. He stated that from the first he had been interested in the success of the Cotton States Exposition, and had recognized the value of a creditable exhibit here. Hence his representatives had lent their aid to cheerfully prepare an exhibit to fully illustrate the resources of the South, especially of Florida. He had many kind things to say of Atlanta and the exposition, and declared that he hoped to see all the Southern cities emulate Atlanta's progressive spirit.

Mr. Plant was enthusiastically applauded by the assemblage, which numbered 5,000. To-night Mr. Plant was given a banquet by the exposition company.

Woman's suffrage was the subject of discussion at the Congress of Women in the Woman's Building to-day. The audience was larger than most of the congresses have had, evidencing a greater interest in this question than in many of the other matters. Miss Florida Cunningham of South Carolina, who was a member of the Woman's Board of the World's Columbian Exposition, made the opening address. She said that she was convinced that the unbiased men of this country realize that the ballot is essential for women in this advanced age. Mrs. Ball followed Miss Cunningham with a paper on "Compulsory Education."

"Buffalo Bill" gave his first performance at the exposition to-day to an immense audience. He is stopped at the terminal of the Southern Railway.

TREASURY BALANCES.

President Collier in Bad Health.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—President Collier of the exposition has been compelled to relinquish the duties of his office temporarily on account of his health. He started for New-York last night, via Savannah, and will reach there Wednesday. He will remain in the metropolis one day only, and will return to Atlanta. He goes for the sea voyage.

FORCIBLE ENTRIES DISCOURAGED

A Policeman Rebuked for Breaking into a Saloon.

Justice Jacob, presiding in the Court of Special Sessions, with Justices Hinsdale and Holbrook, yesterday afternoon, told Policeman Wiedersheim of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that by forcibly entering a saloon without a warrant or the knowledge that a violation of the law was going on he rendered himself liable to prosecution for trespass.

The cause of this admonition was that in the trial of George Saul, a saloon keeper, at 736 Eleventh Avenue, arrested just before 1 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 1, Wiedersheim testified that he broke into the saloon because he thought there might have been some violation of the law within. He saw no violation of the law, but he arrested Saul, his brother Bartholomew, and John Fox because they resisted his entrance.

In discharging the men, Justice Jacob told the policeman that he had no right to force an entrance unless he knew the law was being violated, or unless he had a warrant.

THE POPULATION OF IOWA

A Great Gain Recorded During the Last Five Years.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 28.—The complete State's census shows a population of 2,057,250. In 1890 it was 1,911,896, showing a net gain of 145,364.

The following counties show losses in population: Clayton, 163; Davis, 243; Henry, 617; Jones, 143; Keokuk, 130; Lucas, 1,018; Page, 134; Pottawattamie, 1,388; Woodbury, 9,340. The aggregate of these losses is 13,268. The largest gain in a single county is in Dubuque, 10,320. Polk County comes next with 7,476. These increases are mainly in the cities of Des Moines and Dubuque.

Some of the counties in Northwestern Iowa show remarkable growth, due to the developments in farms in Kossuth and Webster Counties. Both increased more than 5,000, while Appanoose, in Southwestern Iowa, shows a gain of over 6,000, due to coal developments.

A Bullet in a Railroad Car.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 28.—As the fast east-bound express on the Pennsylvania Railroad was passing through this city along Easton Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock last night, a bullet fired by some one in the street passed through a car window. There was a male passenger sitting at the window through which the bullet passed. The man had his hand on the window sill, and was resting his head on his hand. The bullet passed through the space between the man's head and forearm and imbedded itself in the woodwork on the opposite side of the car. Had the head of the passenger been a little lower, he would have received the bullet in the head. The train was stopped, and the conductor notified the police. There was no one in sight on Easton Avenue who had seen any one fire at the car, and some think the bullet was fired by some boys recklessly.

Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 28.—John M. Benson, defaulting Treasurer of Bladen County, was to-day placed in the penitentiary to serve three years. The crime was committed three years ago, the amount embezzled being $6,000. Benson was put in jail, but just before the date set for the trial he was liberated by a mob of his friends. For eighteen months he remained away, then reappeared, and was again placed in jail. Threats were made last Saturday that he would be taken from the custody of the Sheriff while on the way to the penitentiary, and the Judge ordered extra guards to accompany the Sheriff. No attempt at rescue was made.

CHARLES E. COCHRANE'S CHALLENGE

He Demands a Fair Trial of the Harlem Presbyterian Church Case—Too Much Politics in the Denomination.

In a letter sent to The United Press yesterday, Charles E. Cochrane of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, says:

Dr. Parkhurst spoke God's truth last Winter when he said, "There is too much Tammanyism in the Presbytery of New-York," or words to that effect.

It was popular opinion during the late meetings of the Synod of New-York, at Binghamton, that the Presbytery of New-York ran that meeting of the Synod. Quite a number of attendants at that gathering frankly stated that some members of the New-York Presbytery were wirepullers and political tricksters. Recent unconstitutional actions in the Presbytery of New-York confirm the truth of the foregoing allegations.

It is time now to call a halt and also to call for an accounting. Our children are not safe within the pale of some Presbyterian Churches in the City of New-York. Social morality is at stake, and many of our Presbyterian congregations are not being edified by several misfit ministers in the pulpits of the City of New-York. By example and precept, Presbyterians are being weakened in faith and works. No wonder it is so difficult to raise $1,000,000 for missions. We have no right to expect increased success in reform outside the Presbyterian Church when the inside is becoming so unstable and rotten.

Last week a Presbyterian religious journal printed the following absolutely untrue statement regarding the unsavory affairs of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, namely: "It was also shown that the Presbytery acted with full knowledge of the whole case."

As an Elder for several years in that church, covering two terms of office, I most positively contradict and deny that published sentence. I will never allow holy hands to be placed upon my head and take solemn vows before Almighty God and man without refuting every such false and misleading affirmation coming under my notice. The Presbytery of New-York has persistently refused giving a hearing to those illegally dissolved and honest Elders in the conscientious discharge of their responsible duties to that church, without which the true inwardness of the case as it stood could not and can not be known.

Mr. Cochrane closes his letter as follows: "I challenge the Presbytery of New-York to prove otherwise or to give me a fair, open trial before its venerable body in the presence of men only. I demand this as a late member of the Presbytery of New-York."

EVADED ARREST BY SELF-MURDER

Valentine's Embezzlements Basis of a Warrant—Shot Himself in a Cab.

As James McDonaland of 14 Navy Street, Brooklyn, was driving his cab along Flatbush Avenue, near Fourth Avenue, early yesterday morning, he heard a shot inside. He drove at once to the Sixth Avenue Police Station, where it was found that the occupant was dead.

He was found to be Charles O. Valentine of 151 St. Mark's Avenue. His family were very reticent in regard to Valentine's reasons for committing suicide, and every effort was made to conceal the facts, but it was said by his brother that he had been in some business difficulty over checks, but whether that or despondency was the cause of his suicide he did not know.

In the cab was found this letter.

MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1895.

To My Dear Wife: I see no use for me to continue life any longer. I am sick and have met bad business, and it does not seem to get any better. I have done my best to have matters change, but to no use. You have made yourself sick worrying over me, and I have made my mind up to worry you no longer. Forgive me for what I do to end my troubles, and may the remainder of your life be spent in peace. God bless you and my boy. Be good to him for my sake. I love you too well to live and have you worry over my unhappy position. It is for the best. Good-bye.

From your husband, CHARLES.

The information was given out later by the police that Valentine had been interesting to them because of a charge of passing worthless checks, both in New-York and Brooklyn, while in the employ of Sanchez & Haye of 1 Cedar Street. Valentine was discharged by them some two months ago, and after leaving their employ went about among their customers who knew him, collecting accounts and cashing worthless checks.

A warrant was issued by Justice Tighe Oct. 26, on the complaint of John Wordon of the Grenoble Hotel. In this city, on whom, it was asserted, Valentine passed a worthless check.

Detective Sergeant Roche, who attempted to execute the warrant, had, singularly enough, been living with a twin brother of the accused, and the mistake was not discovered until last night.

DEFECTS OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

Secretary Herbert Does Not Think that They Are at All Serious.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Herbert this afternoon made the following official statement about the defects in the Maine:

"The Maine was designed to be on an even keel at her normal draught of 21 feet 6 inches, with 400 tons of coal on board. She has now been fully loaded with over 800 tons of coal, and her draught forward is two feet five inches greater than aft. This is not uncommon. Many other ships, when fully loaded, are down by the head more or less. When the ship has been at sea for a few days this will be corrected in great part, at least, by using the coal, which is generally taken from the forward part of the vessel. It would, of course, be preferable that she should not be down by the head quite so much as she is, but this will be corrected by the use of the after trimming tank provided for this purpose, and by some shifting of stores to the aft rooms not now used. It perhaps may also be necessary to add some permanent ballast. The old frigate United States, which was a splendid vessel in her day, was required to be trimmed twenty-eight inches by her head to get her full speed.

"As to the listing of the Maine to starboard, this is not a matter of importance. It can be easily corrected by adjustment of weights in loading. The Atlanta and Boston both proved to be very serviceable ships, but in each of them there is a list nearly double that of the Maine, and this is also corrected by loading. These vessels both list, when unloaded, about seven degrees, or nearly double the list of the Maine."

The cruiser Maine, which was expected to sail for Gardiner's Bay yesterday, did not leave the New-York Navy Yard, where she is moored. It was said that the delay was caused by the non-receipt of a lot of stores which have yet to be got on board. The ship was under sailing orders last night, and no one was allowed ashore. It was said that she will cast off her lines with the serving of the tide to-day.

Had the Worst of His Bet.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Oct. 28.—August Rehfelt, a tailor living in Rutherford, made a bet on the result of the Republican County Convention with Joseph Kessler, the Democratic Executive Committeeman, and lost it. Rehfelt agreed, in the event of his losing, to treat the crowd to an oyster supper. The bet was to be paid last night, but the mob that congregated was so great that Rehfelt begged off, and was allowed to do so if he would eat ninety oysters. He undertook the task, and got as far as eighty-one, when his eyes bulged out, and he could not eat another one. Then he was taken sick, and it was feared that he was going into convulsions. Drs. Sickles and Moehns were called in and relieved the man's sufferings. He is sick in bed to-day.

Death of Patrick H. McManus.

Patrick H. McManus, brother of ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus, the independent candidate for Senator in the Seventeenth District, died yesterday at his home, 456 West Forty-ninth Street, where he lived with his parents and brothers.

Mr. McManus's death was the result of a cold contracted while viewing a parade in his brother's honor last Saturday. He was thirty-eight years old, and a contractor. He was unmarried.

Harbor Inspector Did Well Yesterday.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Oct. 28.—The Harbor Inspector, on the tug Nimrod, arrested Capt. Olsen and crew of scow Noble for illegal dumping this afternoon. The Noble was dumping her load of cellar dirt at Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, and the scow was seized.

The Nimrod also pulled the stranded schooner Sarah Ann Carpenter into deep water.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
36, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

The Cambridge School,
A select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE, reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d. 174 West 86th St.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college, special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instructions
by competent lady teacher, at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Box 614 Post Office, city.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for Boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Miss Crocker.
School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys. OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Teachers.

Preparation for College
and other instruction, by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. HALLAM, Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Business Opportunities.

FORTUNES MADE IN PRESENT ADVANCE in values, but nowhere so quickly as by our plan of successful speculation in grain; it is the best method in use. Our book explains speculation fully. (Sent free.) Highest bank references. Act quickly. PATTISON & CO., 78 Omaha Building, Chicago.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St. Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

City—Both Sexes.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR.—Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Hotels.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, Corner W. 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel. Two choice furnished suites of three rooms and bath, $1,600 per year; one furnished suite, two rooms and bath, $1,000 per year; one unfurnished suite, two rooms and bath, $780 per year; cuisine and service of the highest order. WALTER LAWRENCE.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

DEGREES FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

The University of the State of New-York Explains the Conditions.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The following is a copy of a notice just issued by the examination department of the University of the State of New-York to all medical schools in the United States and Canada:

Will you kindly call the attention of students to the following amended New-York statute relative to degrees in medicine which took effect May 13, 1895:

"The degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred in this State before the candidate has filed with the institution conferring it the certificate of the Regents that three years before the date of the degree he has either graduated from a registered college or satisfactorily completed a full course in a registered academy or high school, or had a preliminary education considered and accepted by the Regents as fully equivalent; or had passed Regents' examinations representing for degrees conferred in 1888, one year of academic work, for degrees conferred in 1899, two years of academic work, and for degrees conferred in 1900, a full high school course."

This law prohibits me from admitting to the New-York licensing examination any applicant on any lower requirement than that exacted for M. D. degrees, and for admission to the licensing examination in the case of graduates of New-York schools. Hereafter no applicant not matriculated in a registered medical school before May 1, 1895, will be eligible for a card of admission to the New-York licensing examinations, unless he met the standard in point of preliminary education three years before the date of his medical degree. According to an opinion of the Attorney General, the Regents should not discriminate against the New-York medical schools and New-York medical students by registering any medical school out of the State whose minimum graduation standard is less than that fixed by statute for New-York medical schools.

SECRETARY CARLISLE MAY NOT VOTE

It Is Possible that He Cannot Establish His Residence in Covington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Carlisle may be debarred from voting in Kentucky this year by technical reasons. He has not had a fixed residence there for several years, and the house he last occupied when in Covington is now occupied by another family. His private residence, which he owns, is rented, and since he voted from that house as a residence he has registered from several hotels, and the last time from the house now occupied by another party. If he should be asked to state at what place he resides, or claims as his residence, in Covington, it is said he could not give any definite answer. The last registration day was Saturday, and the Secretary has not yet made up his mind as to his technical right to register and vote, although there can be no doubt as to his moral right.

Dr. Fenn Changes His Pastorate.

BOONTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Rev. Percy T. Fenn, D. D., who a few weeks ago accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Essex, Conn., closed his pastorate at St. John's Church, this place, on Sunday last.

He says his work here has been marvelously successful. In two and a half years he has baptized seventy persons and presented sixty for confirmation. As an author and musical composer Dr. Fenn has a wide reputation. St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., conferred upon him last year the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Fenn is only thirty years of age.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5th AV., 351, NEAR 34th.—Parlor floor; bath; private table; front rooms; second floor; moderate.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Sunny, handsome second floor large rooms; private table; also third floor; references.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Excellent table; single and double sunny rooms; very moderate rates; table board; references.

47th ST., 53 WEST.—Large, desirable rooms, well furnished; good parties; running water; excellent table; references exchanged.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Suite, two newly and handsomely furnished sunny rooms; private bath, second floor; also back parlor; with board; references.

71st ST., 6 WEST.—Handsome newly furnished suites; also singly; house, table, and appointments select; references.

131 WEST 22d ST.—Pleasant large room; heated; select table; table board also; reference.

FLOORS OR SUITES, WITH PRIVATE TABLES; also single rooms from November till May. Call 21 West 34th St.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large and hall room, connecting; private baths; references.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms, singly or en suite; select location; references.

Brooklyn.

808 PROSPECT PLACE.—Comfortable, homelike, congenial; large and single rooms; large grounds; couples or single men and women; fine locality; twenty minutes to bridge; all ferries; first-class table service and board; also families; first floor dining rooms; private tables.

Winter Resorts.

The Jefferson,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL
WILL BE OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS
OCTOBER 31st, 1895.
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.
Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, Washington, 11.10 P. M., daily, except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania R. R.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PARKVILLE FARM TROTTING SALE.
Mr. JOHN H. SHULTS
will sell at auction
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
100 TROTTING BRED HORSES,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, 1895, commencing each day at 10:30 o'clock, on the track at Parkville Farm, Parkville, Long Island, N. Y. (Telephone, 43 A, Flatbush.)

The catalogue contains Roadsters, Trotters of speed, with and without records; partly developed stake colts and fillies, with valuable engagements; stallions and brood mares of very high breeding, and horses suited to nearly all uses in light and carriage harness.

The get of such remarkable sires as Stranger, (son of Goldsmith Maid,) Baron Wilkes, Director, Stamboul, Guy Wilkes, Demarest, Simmons, Nutwood, Wilton, Pandect, Rumor, Alcyone, Eagle Bird, Sable Wilkes, Anteeo, &c., will be sold in large numbers, including brothers and sisters to noted race winners.

The horses will be sold on the track if weather permits, otherwise on the covered track. Come, rain or shine.

There are a dozen routes from New-York to Parkville Farm, but one will be quickest: via Hamilton Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., New-York, to Brooklyn, thence by Coney Island and Brooklyn trolley directly to the farm, about 38 minutes from New-York.

For catalogues address the Auctioneers, at 107 John St., New-York. (Telephone, 3,791 Cortlandt.)

5/A HORSE BLANKETS
ARE THE STRONGEST.
Awarded highest prize at World's Fair.
Made in 250 styles.
Square Blankets for the road.
Surcingle Blankets for Stable.
All shapes, sizes and qualities.
The Best 5/A is the
5/A BAKER BLANKET.
Many Have Worn 16 Years.
Thousands of testimonials.
Sold by all dealers.
Write us for 5/A Book.
WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
85 Liberty St., one door west of Broadway.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS.
SALE DAYS,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, commencing at 2:30 P. M.
All goods guaranteed as to name and texture.
The trade and ladies especially invited.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Full set Canton china, 120 pieces; never been used; old and rare. Address W. H. H., Box 139 Times Office.

The Most Thorough Presentation of Everything Relating to Real Estate
is printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It challenges comparison with every other newspaper. It gives daily the
Full List of Official Transfers,
Mortgages, Assignments of Mortgages, Leases, Mechanics' Liens, notices of Lis Pendens, and Plans for New Buildings and Alterations. Besides these, it gives daily the private and auction sales of real estate. Every property owner, dealer, contractor, and builder will find in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES something of especial value to him each day. Brokers and agents—the intelligent and successful ones at least—have known the value of the newspaper for years. They take it regularly.

AMUSEMENTS.

PADEREWSKI.
Carnegie Music Hall.
Monday Ev'g, Nov. 4, at 8:30.
Also Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2:30, and Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 16, at 2:30.
Monday Ev'g, Nov. 4th, at 8:30.
Chopin Concerto, F minor, (with Orchestration by Burmeister.)
Liszt Concerto, E flat.
Fantasie Polonaise, Paderewski, conjunction N. Y. Symph. Orchestra.
Mr. Walter Damrosch...Conductor
—— and ——
TWO (2) PIANO RECITALS,
Sat., Nov. 9. Sat. 16, aft'rns at 2:30
Seats at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq.
Steinway Pianos used exclusively

Garden Theatre. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager.
Oct. 29 and 30, last 2 performances of
Joseph Jefferson
in CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Thurs., Oct. 31, and every evening and Saturday matinée until further notice,
RIP VAN WINKLE.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL CONCERT
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MASTER
Maurice Kaufman,
VIOLINIST, assisted by
MISS MARGUERITE HALL...Mezzo-Sopr.
MR. TONZO SAUVAGE.....Pianist.
Seats $1 & $1.50, at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. **SOTHERN**
Matinée To-day at 2.
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Prologue, 8 sharp. 1st Act, 8:30. Play ends 11:10.
3 MATINEES—TUES., THURS., AND SAT'Y.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
SEGOMMER. THE BALE TROUPE.
Edoardos, Clara Wieland, Vaidis Sisters, Lockhart's Elephants. LIVING PICTURES.
EVERY SUNDAY—KERKER CONCERT.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Every Ev. Mats. Sat. only
Mr. H. C. Miner.....Proprietor & Manager
"A great popular success."—Herald.
Mr. NAT. C. GOODWIN,
AMBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
GEORGE EDWARDES COMPANY.
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
Presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera
HIS EXCELLENCY.

GARRICK. Richard Mansfield.....Lessee
Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE LYRIC GEM, **LEONARDO.**

PALMER'S THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
Curtain rises at 8 sharp.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved seats, orchestra circle & balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.
Next week—IN SIGHT OF ST. PAUL'S.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. Hill, M'g'r.
Eve'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
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GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, 15th St. & Irving pl.
"THE WIZARD'S RAVINE."

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
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TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for **Constipation,** hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

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ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Legal Sales.

IN THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Middle District of Alabama.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, against THE MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Under and by virtue of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause on the 10th day of July, 1894, the undersigned Master Commissioners, Joseph W. Dimmick and Henry H. Epping, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of said decree they will, on the 26th day of November, 1895, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M. of that day, at the depot or station house used and occupied by said Montgomery & Eufaula Railway Company in the City of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, proceed to sell at public auction, without appraisement or right of redemption, to the highest bidder, all and singular the railroad of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railway Company, extending in and from the City of Montgomery to the City of Eufaula, both in the State of Alabama, and about eighty miles in length, with all its railways or extensions or additions, ways, rights of way, turnouts, depot grounds, and other lands, bridges, viaducts, and other structures, and all other property of every description, including all locomotives, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment, and all machinery and material for constructing, operating, and repairing the said railway, and all franchises connected with or relating to the said railway, and all corporate and other franchises, and all rights and appurtenances to the said property above described, and all the real and personal property of the said railway company, and all other property, real, personal, and mixed of any kind or description whatever, being the entire property covered by and subject to the mortgage executed by the defendant corporation to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, described in the said decree, dated June 12th, 1879, and all the property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the said Montgomery & Eufaula Railway Company, ordered to be sold by the said decree.

The purchaser at such sale must pay down in cash or certified checks twenty-five thousand dollars on account of his or its purchase, and such further sums in cash as the court may from time to time direct; the balance of the purchase price may be paid in cash or in bonds or past due coupons entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale, in the order and to the extent to which the same are entitled to be paid as provided for in said decree.

For a more particular description of the property and terms of sale, parties interested are referred to said decree on file in the Clerk's office of Montgomery, Alabama.

JOSEPH W. DIMMICK,
HENRY H. EPPING,
Master Commissioners.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
LOUIS P. GARRARD,
Solicitors for Complainant. o29-law4wTu

MASTER'S SALE.—THE NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY et al., complainants, vs. THE LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY et al., defendants.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Master in Chancery, pursuant to the final decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, in the above-entitled cause, hereby offers for sale, and for sealed bids thereon, the entire general assets in bulk of each of the insolvent defendants in the above-entitled cause, to wit: Of the Lombard Investment Company of Kansas, of

ROOSTER MEETS DEFEAT

Cannot Head Third Column on the Ballot, Judge Beach Decides.

APPEAL TO BE ARGUED WEDNESDAY

State Democracy Men Determined to Fight to the End—Will Be Loss to the City in the Printing of Ballots.

Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that the State Democracy rooster could not be permitted to head the third column of the official ballot, and that a list of the State Democratic nominees could not be placed under the emblem. Only the nominees for local offices, the Fusion ticket, the Judge declared, can legally be printed under the rooster. The space for the State nominees must be left blank.

The decision, an unusually long document, upholds every claim put forth by David Leventritt, who, on behalf of Tammany Hall, argued last Thursday in favor of an injunction to restrain the Police Commissioners from printing an official ballot with the rooster at the head of the third column over a list of Democratic State nominees. The injunction proceedings were taken in the name of Nathan Fernbacher, but little or no attempt was made to conceal the fact that Tammany Hall was the real plaintiff, Mr. Fernbacher serving merely as a figurehead.

An Appeal to be Taken.

Neither the State Democracy nor the Police Commissioners intend to accept Judge Beach's decision as final. Almost as soon as the decision was handed down notice was served on Asa Bird Gardner, who appears as the attorney of record for Fernbacher, that an appeal would be taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Under the law, in cases where a speedy determination is necessary, the General Term is required to hear an appeal without delay, and Corporation Counsel Scott had the argument on the appeal set down for Wednesday morning. He expects to receive a decision on the same day.

In the meantime the printing of the ballots as ordered by Judge Beach will be pushed along as rapidly as possible, the State Democracy rooster being at the head of the seventh instead of the third column, and with the spaces for the State nominees left blank. The printing of the official ballots, begun Saturday, was stopped at a late hour yesterday afternoon, over 600,000 having been completed at that hour.

The Police Commissioners, as soon as they learned of Judge Beach's decision, conferred with Corporation Counsel Scott. Acting on his advice, they ordered the Miles and the Martin B. Brown companies to stop printing the ballots with the State Democracy tickets carrying the names of the nominees for State offices.

What Mr. Roosevelt Says.

Commissioner Roosevelt, for himself and the other Commissioners, said, yesterday afternoon:

"We will stop printing the ballots at once, although no order has been entered and served under the decision, and will begin on a new set with the rooster ticket in the seventh column. It will follow the People's Party ticket, and will be simply a local ticket, without State candidates. It will precede the Good Government ticket, because it is an older organization, even if it is not a State party.

"Judge Beach has caused this trouble by delaying his decision. If he had decided Friday night we could have gone along all right, but now it may be that many unofficial ballots may have to be cast. The law says that all ballots shall be ready for distribution next Friday night, but as we have ceased to be governed by the law in the matter, and must obey Judge Beach, we will be fortunate if we get the ticket ready for distribution by Monday night.

"There are now 600,000 ballots printed, and by Wednesday night there will be 300,000 ballots that will conform to Judge Beach's decision. If his decision is sustained we will go right on printing, and add to the 300,000, if it is reversed, we will again use the plates from which the 600,000 were printed; but in either event I think some unofficial ballots will be necessary.

"To enable all to use official ballots, we will need 2,100,000. The great difficulty in printing the ballots is due to the many election districts in the city, and the necessity for indorsing sets for each district. The useless ballots will have to be paid for the same as the others. Our appropriation will be sufficient to do this."

Judge Beach's Decision.

Judge Beach's decision, under which the Commissioners had to act, is as follows:

The objections to the plaintiff's standing in court and to the mode of procedure are not well taken. The law of 1895, Section 56, provides that "Any question arising with reference to any declaration of any political party or other name designated in any certificate of nomination filed pursuant to the provisions of this section, or of Section 57 of this act, with reference to the genuineness, correctness or validity of any such certificate, shall be determined in the first instance by the officer with whom such certificate is filed, . . . The Supreme Court, or any Justice thereof, within the judicial district, or any County Judge within his county, shall have summary jurisdiction upon the complaint of any citizen the review of the determination of such officer and not to make such order in the premises as justice may require.

The general terms of wide scope of this provision removes the proceeding outside the rules of pleading and practice contained in the Code of Civil Procedure regulating actions and special proceedings. The conclusion of the court or Judge is here made known by an order not judgment or decree, indicating that the Legislature recognized the necessity and the need of a simple and prompt remedy for alleged violations of the election law. To conform with this enactment, the moving party, a citizen, has presented to the court his complaint in the form of a petition claiming this action of the Board of Police Commissioners was illegal, as evidenced by the resolution of the board passed Oct. 16, instant. This resolution directs the emblem or device of the New-York State Democracy to be placed at the head of a column in the ballot, such column to contain the names of candidates for State offices nominated by the Democratic State Convention, followed by the local ticket of the State Democracy.

This action or decision relate both to a device and to the certificate of local nominations made by the State Democracy and filed with the Board of Police Commissioners, which certificate alone can serve as a foundation for their resolution. Section 65 of the act, providing for objections to certificates of nomination, is not restrictive of Section 56, relating to "construction, validity, or legality" of any certificate of nomination filed, but adds thereto by providing that written objections may be filed and indicates the course of procedure thereon.

The Police Board's Decision.

But whether the Board of Police Commissioners renders a decision upon written objections or in their absence, any question within the scope of Section 56, their action may be reviewed. The sections are neither inconsistent nor exclusive, the latter, 65, relating to written objections and procedure when they are filed and before decision has been rendered, while the former section, 56, gives the right to seek a review of their decision after rendition to any citizen upon application to court or Judge.

The plaintiff states a complaint in his petition proper for presentation, and the method chosen is unobjectionable. The main question set forth, briefly stated, is whether or not the Board of Police Commissioners legally allotted by its resolution to the State Democracy a column on the ballots with its emblem, the column to include names of candidates for State offices, or as designated in the act, candidates to be voted for by the electors of the entire State.

The question relates practically to the ballot and use thereon of the emblem or device in connection with State candidates. It is to be decided from the enactment of 1895, which, in the wisdom of the Legislature, has provided a new form of single ballot, with specific provisions regulating its form and contents, differing widely from prior statutes upon the subject. Existent decisions of the courts give no guidance to a correct conclusion except those bearing upon statutory construction. The present law enacts by mandatory sections rules applicable to State and local nominations.

For State offices candidates must be nominated in one of two ways: First, by State convention; second, by nominating certificate bearing the names of 3,000 electors. The results of State conventions, officially attested, and certificates of nomination, within specified periods, must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in each instance must specify a device or emblem. By Section 60 this official, upon expiration of the time for filing certificates of nomination, shall certify to the Board of Police Commissioners the name, residence, and place of business, if any, of each candidate nominated in any certificate so filed, for whom the voters may vote; the title of the office for which he is nominated, the party or other political name specified in such certificate, and the emblem or device chosen to represent and distinguish the candidates of the political party or independent body making such nominations.

By Section 81 it is further provided that the tickets or lists of candidates of the various parties shall be printed in parallel columns, headed by the chosen devices and party name or other designation, in such order as the Secretary of State shall direct.

Intent of the Legislature.

It is concluded from these provisions that the plain intent of the Legislature as to nominations and emblems for State candidates was to restrict the contents of the ballot to those candidates whose names had been lawfully filed in the Secretary of State's office and by him certified to local officials together with the emblems. This intention was wise, preventing confusion and doubt relative to nominations and emblems for State tickets. Were it otherwise, local conventions, by adopting a State ticket without its legal emblem, could multiply the ballot columns to an indefinite extent, tending to mislead the elector and nullify the legislative effort for simplicity of ballot and consequent intelligent exercise of the voting franchise.

It appears in this proceeding that the Secretary of State, in obedience to law, has duly certified the names of State candidates and the emblems is filed in his office, together with the order of position on the ballot, to the Board of Police Commissioners. It also appears that the board, in contravention and disregard of this certificate, proposes to devote a column in part to State candidates and emblem adopted by a local convention called on behalf of the State Democracy, to name candidates for local offices, and further to disturb the order of position on the ballot legally directed by the Secretary of State. It is conceded that such organization has not held a State convention, and has not filed a certificate or emblem in the Secretary of State's office. There is no authority, either express or implied, to be found in the statute giving the Board of Police Commissioners the right or semblance of a right to reverse, affect, nullify, or interfere with the official action of the Secretary of State shown by his certificate.

It is true that Section 81, prescribing the form of official ballots, has no provision applicable in terms to local nominations by factional local conventions, but even if so, the omission cannot warrant an assumption of power by the board not given by statute and subversive of the Secretary of State.

The Board of Police Commissioners has acted erroneously in allowing the State Democracy the use of an emblem over candidates for State offices. This action, in my opinion, should be reversed, and the local candidates of that organization (irregular, by the judgment of party authorities,) should be placed in a column under their emblem, without the names of candidates for State offices appearing before them. The prayer of petitioner is granted. An order may be settled on notice of one day.

Ballots Must Be Wasted.

G. Radford Kelso, manager for the Martin B. Brown Company, said last evening that since the work of printing the official ballots had been begun, on Saturday, a large force of men and women had been kept busy day and night—Sunday as well as the other days. The same course, said Mr. Kelso, would be pursued in printing the ballots as ordered by Judge Beach. In any event, whether Judge Beach is sustained or reversed, between 300,000 and 600,000 ballots will have to be thrown away. The extra cost to the city will be from $6,000 to $10,000.

STATE DEMOCRACY MEN ANGRY.

Expect Judge Beach Will He Reversed —An Official Statement.

Members of the State Democracy are thoroughly angry over the decision of Judge Beach. Tammany opposed their ticket, and objected to its having State nominees on it, they declare, to defeat the Democratic State ticket.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Campaign Committee of the State Democracy was held last night. All of the leaders of the party were present, and it was with difficulty that they restrained the younger and more impetuous of their members from bolting the State ticket.

The session of the sub-committee was a long one, and much invective was indulged in, but in the end it was decided to support loyally the State nominees of the party. This will be done, in the event of Judge Beach's decision not being reversed by the General Term Wednesday, by voting the "rooster ticket" in its entirety, and checking the first six names—the nominees for State offices—on the Reform Organization ticket, which has a ship for its emblem. Instructions to vote in this way will be sent to all members of the State Democracy. This was the suggestion first made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

An Official Statement.

This statement was issued last night as giving the views of the State Democracy:

There has been some misapprehension of the decision of Mr. Justice Beach in regard to the State Democracy column on the official ballot. The resolution of the Board of Police placed the State Democracy ticket in the third column of the ballot. If the decision of Mr. Justice Beach should remain unreversed, the State Democracy column will be the seventh column, near the right side of the ballot. It will be headed by the rooster emblem. It is a party ticket, and will have a party circle, and all the judicial, county, and legislative candidates will be in that column. There are six spaces for the State ticket at the top of the column will be blank. But the voter in sympathy with the State Democracy can mark in the circle under the rooster and so vote for the whole of the judicial, county, and legislative candidates of the State Democracy. Such voters can then mark individually the first six names under the ship, (which is the emblem of the Democratic Party Reform organization,) Democratic candidates for State officers.

This is the whole effect and extent of the decision. It will have no effect whatever upon the local candidates of the State Democracy, but it is intended to inflict injury upon the Democratic State ticket.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will meet in the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 30, to hear the appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beach. The appeal has been taken by the Board of Police for the purpose of obtaining an authoritative decision as to the law. The State Democracy is interested in it only for the Democratic ticket.

It is feared by many leaders of the State Democracy that thousands of citizens will vote by merely marking a cross in the circle under the rooster for the local ticket, and will not take the trouble to mark individually the six Democratic candidates elsewhere on the ballot. The State Democracy organization has been solicitous to assist the Democratic State ticket in every way, and it is only for that reason that it has taken any part in this litigation between Tammany Hall and the Board of Police.

If the decision of Mr. Justice Beach should not be reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, the State Democracy voters will all be supplied with sample ballots showing the exact position of the State Democracy column, to wit, the seventh column, of the ballot, with the judicial, county, and local candidates upon it. At any polling place on election day, representatives of the State Democracy will be present with a supply of these sample ballots, and with instructions as to the way to vote the State Democracy local ticket, and also how to vote for the Democratic candidates for State offices.

What State Democracy Men Say.

After the meeting Charles S. Fairchild said he was unable to understand why Tammany should have taken the action it did, unless it was, as had been intimated, for the purpose of injuring some one. He showed a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a Buffalo paper, in which it was positively declared that the action had been taken to affect Mr. Hill, because he had favored harmony in the State and county.

"It will undoubtedly cost the State ticket many votes," he said, "if our ticket does not carry the names of its nominees; not that we shall not do all we can for the nominees, but many will vote our ticket straight, and will not trouble themselves to vote for any whose names are not on it.

"So far as our local nominees are concerned, I do not think they will be affected. They will poll just as many votes one way or the other."

Maurice J. Power said: "If we do not have the State nominees on our ticket I am afraid the result will be disastrous. It is not always possible to control men when they are angry, and some may not be willing to be persuaded that they should vote as we want them to. We will make the instructions as plain as possible, and hope to throw our whole strength for the State ticket, but even with that I fear many votes will be lost to the nominees.

"So far as our local ticket is concerned, it will be voted with or without the names of the six party candidates for State offices. This action will not cost it a single vote, and may, and we hope it will, materially aid it. The action is a difficult one to understand. I think I know why it was taken, but until I am positive about it will say nothing on the subject."

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, one of the Law Committee of the State Democracy, said:

"As Corporation Counsel I advised the Police Board to cease printing the ballots as soon as I heard of Judge Beach's decision, and to begin anew with a ballot in which our ticket should conform to the decision.

"As a member of the State Democracy, I at once served a summary notice of appeal from the decision, and will go before the General Term Wednesday and argue it. The General Term will decide the matter that day, I am certain, for the matter is of too great moment to permit of any further delay.

"I have no idea that Judge Beach's decision will be sustained, as it is contrary to law and equity. All the precedents are opposed to him, and in every case those for whom the court found occupied weaker positions than we do.

"Judge Cullen found for the Gleasonites the other day, and they were not recognized as Democrats at all by the State Convention, while we were, and were offered a one-fifth representation in the convention. We will reverse the decision, I am positive, but, whether we win or not, we will vote for the State Convention's nominees."

"What effect do you think the taking of their names from your ticket will have?"

"I think it will kill the State ticket. There are thousands in this city who are in sympathy with us, although they do not belong to our organization. These will vote the rooster ticket, and may find it inconvenient to vote for any names not on it."

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT VIEW.

No Sorrow that the Rooster Is Not to be on the Ticket.

The Good Government Campaign Committee seemed rather happy than otherwise that the rooster emblem with its State ticket would not be allowed a place in the third column of the official ballot, if Judge Beach's decision stands.

"It will bring our ticket nearer the centre of the official ballot, for one thing," said a Good Government Club leader yesterday, "and we believe it to be commonsense law, for another.

"The Good Government men fought against the enactment of the present ballot law last Winter at Albany on the ground that it was cumbersome, open to charges of unconstitutionality, and discriminated against the independent voter. All these contentions are in a fair way of being proved to be true.

"What we should have in this State is the Massachusetts system, by which the names of candidates are printed only once on each ticket."

COMMISSIONERS NOT ENJOINED.

Good Government Ticket Gets a Place on the Ballot.

The motion to enjoin the Police Commissioners from printing the Good Government county and city ticket on the official ballot was dismissed yesterday on technical grounds by Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court. The order to show cause was obtained by Leon Levy of 333 East Eighty-first Street, and stated that the Confederation of Good Government Clubs is not a political party or nominating body which polled 1 per cent. of the vote cast at the last election. The order obtained was against the Board of Police Commissioners of New-York City, instead of the Police Commissioners individually.

Justice Barrett upheld the contention of Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean that the Commissioners could not be held to be a corporate body.

ENJOYED THE TIMES MARCH

Gustave d'Aquin's Composition First Heard at the Food Show in Madison Square Garden.

There was a distinctive feature in the music at the Madison Square Garden Food Show last evening, an original composition given in public for the first time—THE NEW-YORK TIMES March, composed and dedicated to THE TIMES by Gustave d'Aquin, musical director of the Garden, and which received a warm reception.

It was a charming contribution to the music of the evening.

"It seemed short," said a gentleman sitting in one corner of the hall, who was

Gustave d'Aquin,
Composer of The New-York Times March.

listening intently while the march was played, and applauded enthusiastically at its close, "but that was because I liked it."

It was short enough for the audience to "wish there was more," after the fashion of the time-honored and overquoted Mr. Weller.

It was a very good class of people who formed the audience last evening, a class of people who looked as if they might understand as well as appreciate good music.

There was a swing to the music that is particularly attractive in a march, and the people on the floor kept time to it, while men sitting and standing beat a tattoo with their feet, and a pretty little girl blowing soap bubbles seemed to give a rhythmic swing to the rainbow-colored opalescent spheres she sent floating off into the air—a pretty commentary upon so undefinable and aspiring a thing as music.

The soft notes that make the beauty of the centre of the march were particularly admired by some of the women among the listeners. The march was the piece of the evening, and was received with much interest and enthusiasm.

"D'Aquin is such a charming fellow, as well as a thorough musician," a friend of his at the Garden was heard to remark.

The march was played early in the evening by special request, and again on scheduled time later.

THE RIBITCKI EXTRADITION CASE

Commissioner Semple Sends the Evidence to Washington.

United States Commissioner Lorenzo Semple yesterday forwarded to Secretary Olney of the State Department the records in the case of Ivan Voitechov Ribitcki, a Russian burgher, who was recently arrested on charges of theft and forgery, on requisitions issued by the Russian Government.

Ribitcki is accused of having stolen three horses in Russia in 1893, and of having forged a bill of sale for two other horses. He asserts that his name is not Ribitcki, but is Repinsky, and that he is really wanted for a political offense. Under the terms of the treaty of 1893 with Russia political offenders cannot be extradited.

A vast amount of evidence in Russian and English was taken, and forwarded to Washington, with the Commissioner's opinion, stating his belief that the man is Ribitcki.

Death Probably Due to Appendicitis.

Irene Lyons, fourteen years old, whose father keeps a grocery store at 107 Monroe Street, died suddenly yesterday at her home. Her death is attributed to appendicitis.

The girl became ill in a dry goods store in Grand Street Saturday night. She complained of severe pains in the abdomen, and her mother administered household remedies. She suffered much agony until yesterday, when Dr. John Horn of 235 East Broadway was sent for. When he got to the house the girl was dead.

The doctor decided that from the symptoms of the girl's illness as described to him that her death resulted from appendicitis.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WHITE MAHOGANY

is one of the choicest woods for drawing room. It is a natural wood, without filling, resembling white maple, and is extremely hard and durable.

Drawing room suites in this wood are delicately carved, and are so very Gallic in character that they might almost have come straight from an old French chateau.

You cannot get finer furniture, no matter if you pay twice the price. Ours is only inexpensive because you

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Suits ready to wear—for rough service, for business, for dress, for every climate, every condition of life.

Double and single-breasted sacks, cutaways (including the new English walking coat), frock coats and evening dress coats.

Saying we've the best doesn't prove anything. We have the best we know how to make; yet advise you to investigate before buying.

If the comparison goes against us, we'll not complain.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RAYMOND LE GHAIT'S WEDDING

Married in Washington by Cardinal Gibbons to Jeannette Payson, and Will Go to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Jeannette Payson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson of this city, to Raymond Le Ghait, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, and son of the Belgian Minister, Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, took place at noon to-day, at the residence of the Payson family, and was attended by their friends in the diplomatic and resident circles.

The drawing rooms were very beautifully decorated with white chrysanthemums, ferns, and palms. Draperies of asparagus vines were hung at the doorways, and the wedding took place in a bower of palms and white chrysanthemums arranged in the bay window. The guests, who were sufficient in number to comfortably fill the drawing room, were ranged on either side of an aisle formed down the centre of the room by white ribbons stretched from the bower to the adjoining library doors.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his crimson robes, faced the company, and made a most imposing figure as the bride and her father approached him. He was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Lee, pastor of St. Matthew's Church. Minister Le Ghait was an interested spectator.

When the brief ceremony was over, the guests, after congratulating the couple, paid their respects to his Eminence, who shortly afterward took his departure for Baltimore. The younger part of the company waited for the wedding breakfast and to see the couple off. A stringed orchestra played throughout the ceremony and breakfast.

The bridal gown was from Doucet, and was of white satin, prettily trimmed with lace. Orchids formed the bridal bouquet. After the bride had cut the wedding cake, she broke up her bouquet among the young ladies, and all were decked with its white blossoms when she took her departure.

Her going-away gown was of dark-brown cloth, with a gay-colored satin bodice, a short velvet wrap, and a big velvet hat with black plumes. As the couple ran down the steps they were literally showered with rice, but the throwing of the old slipper, which was formerly such a feature, was omitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Ghait will sail this week for England, and will go to Belgium, where they will reside for the future, as the former has been recently attached to the Diplomatic Service at the Legation office at Brussels. It is understood that Mrs. Payson, who has a large private income, has settled $5,000 a year on her daughter.

Mr. Payson was Assistant Secretary of State during the Arthur Administration, but since then, with his family, has lived mostly in Europe. The Payson family will sail on the ship following Mr. and Mrs. Le Ghait, and will go at once to Paris, as they intend to winter abroad.

Among the guests at the wedding were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, Mrs. Richard Wallack, the Misses Wallack, Mrs. Phil Sheridan, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. Bessie Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Mrs. and the Misses Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, Baron von Ketteler, Mavroyeni Bey, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Bugher, Mrs. and Miss Anderson and Mr. Covarrubias of the Mexican Legation.

FOR THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT

The Big Mass Meeting That Will Be Held at Cooper Union To-night—John A. Mason's Views.

The following communication respecting the mass meeting to-night, at Cooper Union, to discuss canal improvements in this State, has been sent out:

To the Citizens of New-York:

Mayor Strong will preside at a great mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union Hall to-night, under the auspices of the following commercial organizations of this city: Produce Exchange, Board of Trade and Transportation, Maritime Association, Canal Boat Owners' and Commercial Association, and Union for the Improvement of the Canals. The object of the meeting is to explain to voters the present condition of the canals of this State, and the necessity for their improvement as provided for in the bill requiring the sanction of a majority of those voting the separate ballot, to be supplied on election day to all voters, for that purpose.

Ex-Mayors Abram S. Hewitt, Franklin Edson, and Hugh J. Grant, also Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, have agreed to speak. In addition, Gustav H. Schwab, Simon Sterne, Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the Federation of Labor, and members of the Executive Canal Committee will speak on the question from diverse points of view.

All the leading commercial organizations in the State have adopted strong resolutions urging the citizens who exercise their suffrage rights at the coming election to put a cross in the square opposite the word Yes on the separate ballot that will be furnished voters for that purpose on election day. While the improvement of the canals is an entirely non-partisan commercial question, it has the support of the Republican, Democratic, Reform, Prohibition, and Populist Parties. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY G. McCORD, President Produce Exchange.
DARWIN R. JAMES, President Board of Trade and Transportation.
VERNON C. BROWN, President Maritime Association.
F. CASSIDY, President Canal Boat Owners' and Commercial Association.
GEORGE CLINTON, President Union for the Improvement of the Canals.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1895.

Chairman John A. Mason of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee is very much interested in the improvement of the canals.

"Speaking for myself," said Mr. Mason, last night, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I regard the adoption of the $9,000,000 canal appropriation by the people at the election this year as a matter of great importance to the State and its citizens.

"Canal improvement is vital to the continued growth of this city, and of Brooklyn especially, if this city is to maintain its position as the great grain port of this country.

"The canal system is the only thing we have to hold in check increases of the freight rates. An effective canal system will add greatly to the population and prosperity of this city and of Brooklyn. It will also build up Buffalo, Rochester, and other large cities. It will be a great thing for the farmer. It makes a great difference to the farmer who has perishable goods to sell daily whether he has a market of 300,000 persons or 5,000,000 persons. He will have a greater market in the metropolitan district than he has now. Just as soon as the canal facilities are improved, and, besides, he will have greater facilities for reaching his market."

Silverware.
In the Basement.

Bonbon Dish, Quadruple plated, satin engraved, $1.25.

Child's Cup, Quadruple plated, Rogers' make, $1.25.

Condensed Milk Can Holder, Quadruple plated, $1.65.

Butter Dish, Quadruple plated, satin finish, nicely engraved, Rogers' make, $2.95.

Chocolate Pot, Quadruple plated, satin finish, $2.40.

Tea Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar, Creamer and Spoonholder, Quadruple plated, $12.00 the set.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Lace Curtains.

Great variety! Brussels, Irish Points, Tambours, &c.

At Lowest Prices in the City.
A Special line of SASH CURTAINS, to close out, AT ABOUT COST.

Fine Upholstered Furniture,

For Parlors, Libraries, &c., in suits and odd pieces, very rich, our own upholstering, at prices far below the usual for first-class work.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The two incidents of the week which will bring a number of the ultra-fashionable set from the Westchester Country Club and around about Bay Chester, from Tuxedo, and from some of the country houses on Long Island and along the Hudson River are the sale of boxes Wednesday morning in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall for the Horse Show and the opening of the portrait exhibition on the same day in the National Academy of Design. The prices for the boxes at the Horse Show have increased each year, from one hundred dollars to several hundred dollars, and it is probable that the competition this season will be greater than ever before, especially as the list of entries is very much longer.

The portrait show will probably become a fixture in the way of entertainments in this city. The attendance on Wednesday at the Academy will consist of the same ultra-fashionable folks one finds at the smartest functions of the Winter. The teas on Thursday afternoons will attract the belles, beaux, and matrons. The tables will be presided over on these days by women of prominence, assisted by the débutantes of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage have closed their country establishment on Long Island, and have opened their town house on Fifth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Pierce, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Pierce of Boston, to George Free Pond of Pittsburg. Miss Pierce, upon her return last year from Paris, where she was educated, spent the Winter in New-York as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Floyd Davis of West Fifty-ninth Street. It is understood that the wedding will take place early in the Winter at the home of the bride's parents in Boston.

Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks and Miss Brooks are spending a short time at Hot Springs, Va., while the Brooks house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street is in the hands of the builders and decorators.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stewart Grant, who are at present journeying toward Japan, will come to this country next Spring for the purpose of spending the Summer at Newport with Mrs. Grant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

It is announced that the marriage of Miss Helen Grace Hackett of 531 Fifth Avenue to Augustus Thorndyke of Boston will take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 21. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the parish of the Heavenly Rest. The maid of honor will be Miss Josephine Valentine, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Edith Colfax, Miss Mabel Whitman, Miss Louise Lawrence, and Miss Anna Lawrence. The maid of honor will wear a gown of white silk, trimmed with lace caught up here and there with roses, and the bridesmaids will wear pink silk gowns trimmed with chiffon, and will carry large bunches of pink roses. The reception will not take place at the home of the bride's parents, but at the Waldorf.

The marriage of Miss Daisy Dunlap to John Elder Bradshaw will take place in the Collegiate Church, on Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, on Thursday evening. The church decorations will be pink in color. Miss Fanny Dunlap will be maid of honor, and will wear a gown of pink brocaded satin, and will carry a large bunch of pink roses. The bridesmaids will be Miss Martha Bradshaw, Miss Nettie Nichols, Miss Radcliffe, and Miss Lillian Althands. James Bailey will be best man, and the ushers will be George Brooks, William Pearsall, F. Frederic Georger, W. F. Ranier, and W. H. Richards. The decorations at the town house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunlap of 111 West Seventy-second Street, will consist of pink roses, and a canopy of white roses under which the young couple will stand to receive the congratulations of their friends.

There is some talk of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt repeating the private theatricals which were given at their house in Newport in August. Of the many functions at Newport, this entertainment was one of the most talked about. The ballroom in the Vanderbilt house, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, is much better adapted for a theatrical entertainment than is the ballroom at the Newport house.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs will not spend the Winter at the Hotel Majestic as they did last season, but have taken the house 242 Lexington Avenue, which will enable them to entertain on a much greater scale than heretofore.

Thomas Cushing and Miss Cushing of Boston and New-York are at 4 West Thirty-fifth Street. The Cushings, who are among the most prominent people in Boston, have for the past three years spent the greater portion of the Winter season in New-York.

A number of New-Yorkers will go to Highwood, N. J., to-morrow to atend the marriage of Miss Dorothy Simpson to Charles Francis James. The wedding will take place at the country house of ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James. An unusual arrangement is for the young couple, the other members of the bridal party, and many of the guests to come to town after the ceremony for a reception which will be given at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Simpson of West Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. James has taken an apartment in the Gramercy, in Gramercy Park East, which will be occupied after an extended wedding tour.

Society people at Lenox and Pittsfield, Mass., will be kept busy Thursday between the wedding of Miss Ethel Phelps Stokes and John Sherman Hoyt and the marriage of Miss Caroline E. Bartlett to James Howard Kidd. The Kidd-Bartlett marriage will take place in St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfild, and will be followed by a reception and dance at the country establishment of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Francis Bartlett. The decorations of the church will be unusually fine, and will be the handiwork of the bride's girl friends. Fortunately for those who have been invited to both weddings, Miss Stokes is to be married at noon and Miss Bartlett in the evening.

PATRIARCH.

WATERS PIANOS

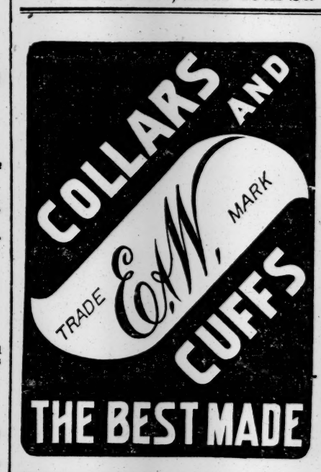
If you desire to purchase the finest toned piano now made, call and examine the new Waters Uprights for 1895. They all have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, overstrung bass, full iron frame, repeating action, finest ivory keys, three pedals, and every improvement.

Prices $225 to $400, and sold on payments of only $7 per month if desired. 50 second-hand Pianos, $100 upward; payments $5 monthly.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Open Evenings.
Open every evening until Jan. 1.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.



THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A Novelty at Koster & Bial's.—On Monday evening next, Nov. 4, the principal new imported feature of the programme at Koster & Bial's will be the first appearance in America of Liberts Neapitan Troubadours, who have lately created a furor in the principal theatres and at noted social gatherings in continental Europe. The troupe numbers eight men, who, as soloists, duettists, and instrumentalists are possessed of an ability far in excess of the usual music hall performers. In their line they are artists, and in concerted music, ranging from duets to octets, they have achieved immense success everywhere they have appeared; so much so that they have become a prevailing fad on the Continent, enjoying even greater vogue than that accorded the Spanish Students when they first made their appearance years ago, or their more modern successors, the Hungarian string bands. They are a sturdy lot of men, and, with their gayly hued costumes and swarthy complexions, they will doubtless give a needed dash of color at many important social functions this Winter, in addition to their performance at Koster & Bial's.

—John Drew's Season.—John Drew's success in "Christopher, Jr.," has been so great that Charles Frohman has given up the idea of producing any new play during the season at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Drew, however, will possibly give a few performances of "The Bauble Shop" before he closes his engagement. If he does so, the original cast will be resumed, all the present company and J. B. Dodson and Agnes Miller, who is now on her way home to America. Mr. Willard having withdrawn "Alabama" and substituted "The Way to Win a Woman" at his London Theatre, appearing in the play.

—A Big Theatre Party.—The news of a new play's failure or success travels rapidly. Yesterday a request was received at the Herald Square Theatre from Atlanta, Ga., to reserve all the seats for next Saturday night's performance of "The Heart of Maryland," to be used by a party of Maine excursionists returning from the exposition. Congratulatory messages have been showered on Mr. Belasco and the theatre management ever since the opening night, some of them coming from distant sections of this country and Europe.

—Alexander's Engagement Postponed.—Mr. Shone, business and stage manager for George Alexander of the St. James Theatre, London, will sail for home on the Teutonic to-morrow. He has arranged with Daniel and Charles Frohman to postpone the American tour of Mr. Alexander from next season to the season of 1897-8. Mr. Drew was booked at the St. James for next season, while Mr. Alexander was in this country, but now he will have to play that time at the Empire Theatre here.

—"Too Much Johnson."—William Gillette, in "Too Much Johnson," will end a month's engagement in Chicago with the performances of the present week. He will go from there to Boston, and succeed "The Fatal Card" at the Museum. After the Boston run he will return to Hooley's Theatre, in Chicago, again. His present engagement there has been played to nearly $40,000. The play is one of the greatest successes of the season, as it was of last season.

—Empire Theatre Stock Company.—The Empire Theatre stock company began an engagement in Washington last night, presenting "The Masqueraders." It will appear in Brooklyn and Philadelphia, before returning to open its season at the Empire in Bronson Howard's new play. It will follow Olga Nethersole, who will begin an engagement of three weeks at the Empire Dec. 5.

—Mr. Jones's New Play.—The new play by Henry Arthur Jones, in which Forbes Robinson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell are to appear, will be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, between Dec. 10 and Jan. 4. It has not been yet named, but it is a drama in five acts. If successful in London, it will be produced here by Charles Frohman and staged by the author.

—Secured by Nat C. Goodwin.—Nat C. Goodwin has secured the American rights to a new German farce which was recently performed in Berlin. He is having it translated and adapted for him by Sydney Rosenfeld, but whether with a view to producing it himself or to selling it to somebody else has not yet been made public.

—For a Widow's Benefit.—Next Saturday's matinée of "The Capitol," at the Standard Theatre, will be for the benefit of the widow of James F. McCue, the advertising agent of that house, who died last Friday. Manager J. M. Hill will pass over the entire gross receipts of the performance to Mrs. McCue.

—Lottie Gilson for Proctor's.—Lottie Gilson signed a contract yesterday to appear six weeks at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, beginning late in March, at the conclusion of her engagement with Weber and Fields, and in the meantime she is not to appear in any other theatre in this city.

Underwear.

Cambric Gowns, trimmed with fine embroidery, 95 cents.

Cambric Umbrella Skirts, trimmed with fine embroidery, 95 cents.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, trimmed with embroidery, 65 cents.

Cambric Drawers, trimmed with fine embroidery, 35 cents.

Plain and Striped Taffeta Silk Skirts, Umbrella shape, $4.75.

P. D. Corsets, black, $1.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Black Goods.

High Grade Novelty Crepons, Caniche, Boucle and Cheviots.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

Furniture Novelties.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

Are displaying over 200 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $45 to $1,000; also Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio

Tuesday
October 29-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

LIST OF ALL THE CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR IN THIS CITY NOV. 5.

An entirely new ballot will be presented to the voter in this city this year. Instead of the sixteen or seventeen different ballots with which the citizen who desired to exercise his right of franchise was burdened last year, he will this year receive only two—the blanket ballot, upon which will appear the names of all the candidates of the different political parties, together with the independent nominees, and from which a selection must be made as prescribed by law, and the ballot "For" or "Against" the proposition to bond the State to the extent of $9,000,000 for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal.

Each voter in the city—if he chooses, of course—will vote for eighteen candidates for as many public offices. They will be a Secretary of State, a State Controller, a State Treasurer, an Attorney General, a State Engineer and Surveyor, an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, a State Senator, an Assemblyman, three additional Justices of the Supreme Court, a County Clerk, a Register, two Judges of the Court of General Sessions, and three Justices of the City Court. In that section of the city comprising the Tenth Congressional District the citizen who has had the foresight and patriotism to register will be entitled to vote for nineteen candidates for as many public offices, inasmuch as a Congressman has to be chosen in that district in place of the late Andrew J. Campbell.

For each of these nineteen offices, however, there are at least five candidates in each district, and in some cases six or seven, if not more.

There are, of course, Tammany and Republican candidates everywhere, but contesting the election with them are men representing the State Democracy, the Prohibitionists, the Socialist-Labor Party, the People's Party, the Good Government Party, the Independent County Organization, and a few smaller organizations, with here and there an independent candidate.

When the voter finds himself alone in a booth with the big blanket ballot—almost the size of a page of THE TIMES—he will probably have before him, as candidates to the eighteen offices to be filled, at least ninety names, and probably more.

The proposition to be voted upon by the electors of this State for or against the issuing of bonds by the State to an amount not exceeding nine millions of dollars, the proceeds of which are to be expended for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal, will be upon a separate ballot. This ballot will be printed as follows: "For the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal," and "Against the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal."

Those candidates whose names will be printed on the blanket ballot in this city are properly classified below:

FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	*Democratic.	Republican.	Democratic-Reform.	Prohibition.	People's.	Socialist-Labor.
Secretary of State	Horatio C. King	John Palmer	Horatio C. King	William W. Smith	Thaddeus B. Wakeman	Erasmus Palenz.
Controller	John B. Judson	James A. Roberts	John B. Judson	Frederick B. Diefendorf	David Rousseau	Patrick Murphy.
Treasurer	De Witt Clinton Dow	Addison B. Colvin	De Witt Clinton Dow	William R. Rathburn	Herbert L. Case	William F. Steer.
Attorney General	Norton Chase	Theodore E. Hancock	Norton Chase	Elias Root	Elias Root	John H. Moore.
State Engineer and Surveyor	Russell R. Stuart	Campbell W. Adams	Russell R. Stuart	Walter A. Miles	Elias Borden	Morris Berman.
Associate Justice Court of Appeals	John D. Teller	Celora E. Martin	John D. Teller	Edwin C. English	Charles Ward	Henry P. Gray.

*Indorsed by the State Democracy in New-York City.

FOR CONGRESS.

District.	Tammany.	Republican.	State Democracy.	Prohibition.	People's.	Socialist-Labor.
Tenth	Amos J. Cummings	Robert A. Greacen	William J. Browne	George Gethin	Edwin B. Foote, Jr.	Charles Gustave Teche.

FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

	Tammany.	Fusion.	Good Government.	Prohibition.	People's.	Socialist-Labor.	Stecklerites.
County Clerk	Henry D. Purroy	Thomas L. Hamilton, (S. D.)	John T. Lockman, (R.)	John McKee	John J. Kinneally	George Ross	Julius Harburger.
Register	William Sohmer	Thomas F. Keating, (S. D.)	Charles Blauvelt, (D.)	Matthew T. Lindsay	James B. McGarvey	Charles Franz	Alexander Bremer.
Justices of the Supreme Court	Charles H. Truax	Charles C. Beaman, (R.)	Hamilton Odell, (D.)	Coleridge A. Hart	Nicholas Alelnikoff	Henry Stahl	Alfred Steckler.
	Charles F. MacLean	Ernest Hall, (R.)	Myer S. Isaacs, (R.)	James H. Laird	Edward W. Searing	Jacob Held.	
	Frederick Smyth	Myer S. Isaacs, (R.)	Charles C. Beaman, (R.)	Alfred L. Manierre	William F. Miller	David S. Heimerdinger.	
Judges of General Sessions	Joseph E. Newburger	Thomas Allison, (R.)	Thomas Allison, (R.)	Charles E. Manierre	John J. Daly	Julius Gruniz.	
	Martin T. McMahon	John Fennel, (S. D.)	George H. Adams, (D.)	William H. Van Cott	J. Averit Webster	Enoch K. Thomas.	
Justices of the City Court	Robert A. Van Wyck	Henry C. Botty, (R.)	John A. Beall, (D.)	Henry V. Colclough	Lorenzo D. Mayes	Gustave Stolze.	
	John P. Schuchman	Daniel O'Connell, (S. D.)	John McLean Nash, (D.)	Thomas D. Stetson	Joseph P. Casey	Joseph Santer.	
	Edward F. O'Dwyer	Sherman Evarts, (R.)	Sherman Evarts, (R.)	L. D. Mayes	Michael J. Leonard	William Westerfleld	

The voters in the Annexed District, part of the Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City, will select their candidates for Supreme Court Justices from the Brooklyn nominees, inasmuch as the Annexed District forms a portion of the Second Judicial District.

FOR SENATORS.

District.	Tammany.	Republican.	State Democracy.	Prohibition.	People's.	Socialist Labor.	Good Government.
Tenth	John F. Ahearn	Dr. George W. Kram	James Oliver	August Lutz	James Hurley	Gustav Naurman.	
Eleventh	Timothy D. Sullivan	Ferdinand Eldman	Max Wustrow	George Knevits	Moses Goldsmith	Robert Glaser.	
Twelfth	Samuel J. Foley	Alexander S. Williams	Alexander S. Williams	Emory Cummings		Herman Miller.	David Schwartz.
Thirteenth	Bernard F. Martin	Henry W. Hoops, Jr.	Laurence E. Sexton	Fitzhugh Smith	William A. Wilson	John Weller.	
Fourteenth	Thomas F. Eagan	Thomas F. Eagan	John J. Cullen	John E. Hanson	James S. Holy	Otto Wegener.	
Fifteenth	Franklin Bien	Frank D. Pavey	William H. Law	James H. Yarnall	Harry Lesser		Frand D. Pavey.
Sixteenth	Louis Munzinger	William Halpin	Thomas Costigan	Frederic W. Nittke	Owen McEntee	Charles B. Copp.	
Seventeenth	Thomas C. Sullivan	Charles B. Page	Thomas J. McManus	Alonzo C. Waltermeier	Joseph Finn	James Byrnes.	
Eighteenth	Maurice Featherson	J. Philip Berg	James Meehan	Charles Knappmann	Dion W. Bourke	Richard Morton	
Nineteenth	Louis W. Schultz	John Ford	Wolfgang Goetz	Thomas W. Organ	Charles Arnold	Charles E. Thompson	John Ford.
Twentieth	Jacob A. Cantor	Moses B. Cohen	John A. Henneberry	Frank A. Covely	Edwin G. Bean	Aaron Henry.	
Twenty-first	*Charles V. Guy	George Drake Smith	John J. Hart	James H. Hardy	Francis Ficke	John W. Gohlke.	
Twenty-second, (Annexed Dist.)	Charles P. McClelland	James Irving Burns	Charles P. McClelland			Henry K. Godstrey.	

* Also nominated by the Independent Local Improvement Organization.

Independent Nominations.

Fourteenth.....John J. Cullen, (Home Rule Party.)
Fifteenth.....John Joseph Walsh, (Ind. Democrat.)

Independent Nominations.

Seventeenth.....Thomas J. McManus, (Ind. Democrat.)
Nineteenth.....William J. V. Hart, (Anti Tam. Democrat.)

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

District.	Tammany.	Republican.	State Democracy.	Prohibition.	People's.	Socialist-Labor.	Good Government.
First	Daniel E Finn	James F. Conway	John Murphy	William A. Burnham	Thomas Hillman	John Nagel.	
Second	Thomas J. Barry	Richard Cahill	Thomas J. Barry	Reuben Johnson	John S. Williams		
Third	W. H. Leonard	E. A. Brady	Frank Grady	John M. Andrews	William J. Ghent		
Fourth	James A. Donnelly	William J. Finn	W. J. Elrschfield	Elisha Seeley		Abraham Shapiro.	
Fifth	Wright Holcomb	George Gregory	James A. Hoover	Harry C. Taylor	William J. Jones	Emil Knell.	
Sixth	Jacob A. Mitnacht	George W. Wagner	James A. Gau	John Glover		Karl Gerner.	
Seventh	Edward W. Hart	E. P. Fritz	James Hourigan	John Ihmer	Horace H. Woodward		
Eighth	Charles Smith	Charles S. Adler	Jacob Levy	John Flock		L. Abelson.	
Ninth	James F. McCabe	J. D. Blackburn	Alvin Summers	Gerald F. Stevens	George A. Kay	John Kosak.	
Tenth	Otto Kempner	Joseph A. Hoffman	J. J. Kelleher	Nikolaus Lorenz	Charles Klueppelberg	Paul Flaeschel.	
Eleventh	William H. Gledhill	Seth Wilks	Augustine Healy	Robert J. McAusland		James Boyd.	
Twelfth	Joseph Schulam	A. A. Joseph	J. H. Dougherty	John Hayes		Alexander Jonas.	
Thirteenth	Patrick F. Trainor	Robert Miller	Henry O'Donnell	Alexander Law	William Browne	Bodo Braune.	
Fourteenth	Jacob Fritz	Jacob Kunzenman	Jacob Kunzenman	William H. Lorch		Henry Zuick.	C. H. Kelby.
Fifteenth	Thomas F Myers	Richard C. Van Horn	John J. Walsh	Charles H. Feltner		Frank Harth.	
Sixteenth	Benjamin Hoffman	W. F. Grote	W. F. Grote	Henry Unbeshelden		Samuel Greenfield.	
Seventeenth	Patrick J. Kerrigan	Howard Wilson	J. E. McMahon	Minor B. Rozelle	James Henry Urell	Nathan Bendin.	
Eighteenth	A. J. Galligan	J. P. Kelker	M. J. Cruse	Charles Austin Needham		F. F. Christ.	
Nineteenth	James J Hagan	Albert C. Wilson	Y. D. Dechert	William H. Mastin		Robert Scorgle.	
Twentieth	J. P. Corrigan	E. M. Lyman	J. J. O'Neill	William N. Carson	Frank J. Killian	John Hauser.	
Twenty-first	M. J. Connellan	George C. Austin	George J. Vestner	E. Payson Porter	Edwin V. Wright		G. C. Austin.
Twenty-second	Daniel W. McCoy	Charles Steinberg	James J. Carroll	William Reberger	Thomas Smith	Austin Greene.	
Twenty-third	John M. Delmour	G. L. Curtis	W. R. Lowe	George B. Hillard	John Doolan	Charles Fritchle.	
Twenty-fourth	J. B. Fitzgerald	Jacob Hassinger	Myer S. Isaacs, (R.)	S. Sherwood Williams	Frank W. Bostwick	Joseph Bohm.	
Twenty-fifth	Harry Kuhlke	P. H. Murphy	Louis Wolfert	John B. Gibbs			P. H. Murphy.
Twenty-sixth	P. J. Andrews	J. F. Chmellicek	Wilbur McBride	William Alexander	Ferdinand Miller	Isaac Bennett.	
Twenty-seventh	Frank Adams Acer	F. E. Laimbeer	Fred C. Gitz	Egbert G Barton	Titus Merritt		F. E. Laimbeer.
Twenty-eighth	Joseph I. Green	Nathan Arnow	W. A. McQuald	John W. Dunwoody	Charles Rieber	C. W. H. Wallstrom.	
Twenty-ninth	Moses Herman	S. G. Prencher	J. J. O'Neill	Jeremiah T. Brooks	George Walz		
Thirtieth	George W. Meyer, Jr.	Louis H. Gold	Isaac Lawrence	Valentine W. Dutt	Alphonse F. Ready	E. Brueckmann.	
Thirty-first	William H. Knox	H. T. Andrews	Daniel Cruise	Albert T. Hull	John J. Hanley		
Thirty-second	T. F. Donnelly	S. H. Phillips	Charles H. Babcock	Louis S. Robb	Charles C. Webb	C. Dittmann.	
Thirty-third	Louis Davidson	S. G. Samuels	N. A. Alexander	Charles H. Mazza	Nels A. Sundgren	Peter H. Y. Elling.	
Thirty-fourth	Bernard H. Malone	P. W. Reinhard, Jr.	John A. Donegan	William C. McElveen	Lawrence J. Cavanagh	Bernhard Wilke.	
Thirty-fifth	Arthur C. Butts	Douglas Mathewson	H. L. Bridges	John H. Tinken	Patrick McLaughlin	Gustav Dressler.	
First Annexed	Joseph H. Beall	John N. Stewart	Thomas W. Martin	David Lyle		James H. O'Neil!	
Second Annexed	John Sheehan	George L. Carlisle	Joseph H. Beall	Benedict J. Carpenter			

Independent Nominations.

Fourth.....William J. Hirschfield, (Ind. County Organization.)
Fifth.....{James R. Melvin, (Anti-Tammany Dem.)
Sixth.....{George Malraison, (Ind. Republican.)
Seventh.....James J. Gaw, (Ind. County Organization.)
Eleventh.....William E. Maginn, (Dem. Union of New-York.)
Fourteenth.....{Augustine Healy, (Ind. Democrat.)
{Isaac J. Siskind, (Ind. Republican.)
Charles H. Kelby, (Ind. Republican.)

Independent Nominations.

Sixteenth.....William Blau, (Ind. Republican.)
Twenty-second.....Samuel F. Hyman, (Anti-Blue Law League.)
Twenty-third.....Emil W. Murray, (Ind. Rep. Organization.)
Thirty-second.....Jas. O'Connell McMahon, (Ind. Democrat.)
Thirty-third.....James G. Collins, (Ind. Democracy.)
Thirty-fourth.....Arthur G. Massey, (Ind. Democrat.)
Second Annexed District.....Moses R. Crow, (Independent.)

BROOKLYN CANDIDATES.

The voters of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings will have an opportunity on election day of casting their ballots for many nominees. They have a large selection of candidates to choose from, as there are no less than six tickets in the field. These tickets have been placed in nomination by the regular Democratic organization, the Republicans, Democratic Reform Party, Prohibitionists, People's Party, and the Socialist-Labor Party.

Besides the State ticket, on which Gen. Horatio C. King, a Brooklynite, is the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, the voters of that city and county will have an opportunity of voting for three Justices of the Supreme Court, seven Senators, twenty-one Assemblymen, two County Judges, a Surrogate, a District Attorney, two Coroners, a Mayor, three Justices of the Peace, twenty-eight Aldermen, four of whom are to be elected in each of the seven Senatorial districts, and Constables in the thirty-one wards.

In the Ninth Senatorial District Edward F. Linton, a member of the "Greater New-York" Commission, who claims he was cheated out of the regular Republican Senatorial nomination, because he believes in consolidation is running as the independent Republican candidate against Julius L. Wieman, the regular Republican nominee, who is an anti-consolidationist.

In eight of the twenty-one Assembly districts the Democratic Reform Party has indorsed the nominations of the regular Democracy, and George B. Abbott, the present Surrogate, has been nominated by the regular Democrats, and indorsed by the Democratic Reform Party.

The revised list of nominations, taken from the official documents in the office of the Commissioners of Elections, is given below:

	Democratic.	Democratic-Reform.	Republican.	Prohibition.	People's.	Socialist-Labor.
Mayor	Edward M. Grout	Edward M. Shepard	Frederick W. Wurster	Freeborn G. Smith	C. Edgar Smith	Charles H. Matchett
Surrogate	George B. Abbott	George B. Abbott	Samuel T. Maddox	Asa F. Smith		Charles L. Furman.
District Attorney	James D. Bell	Charles J. Patterson	Foster L. Backus	Andrew L. Martin		Peter Fiebeger.
Justices of Supreme Court	Josiah T. Marean	William M. Smith	Hugo Hirsh			Jacob Zimmer.
	James W. Covert	James W. Covert	William D. Dickey			Lee Schmidt.
	Martin J. Keogh	Martin J. Keogh	Wilmot M. Smith			Jacob Franz.
County Judges	Bernard J. York	Harrington Putnam	Joseph Aspinall			Peter E. Burrowes.
	William B. Hurd, Jr.	David F. Manning	Paul E. De Fere			Edward McGovern.
Coroners	Anthony J. Burger	George R. Kuhn	Edward B. Coombs	Marcus L. Byrne		Francis Gerau.
	William P. Wuest	August Hassler	George H. Nason	I. N. Roe		Francis H. Wherry.
Justices of the Peace	Jacob Weil	Robert H. Roy	Albert R. Moore	Frank Mapes	Henry W. Toal	Gustav Rosenblath.
	Peter P. Huberty	George H. Alexander	Gerard B. Van Wart	John Bremer	Charles Henderson	Jacob Ganss.
	Edward C. Murphy	Owen F. Finnerty	William Schultzpan	J. Fred Bongyes	Charles W. Henderson	John Miller.

FOR SENATORS.

	Democratic.	Republican.	Democratic-Reform.	Prohibitionist.	People's.	Socialist-Labor.
Third District	Frank Gallagher	Franklin Woodruff	Frank Gallagher	N. Horace Gillette	Harrison T. Hickok	Emanuel T. Holmes.
Fourth District	William S. Hurley	George W Brush	Silas W. Driggs	Stephen D. Riddle	Nicholas Lonergan	Frederick Schaefer.
Fifth District	Michael J. Coffey	Harry A. Hanbury	John A. Hennessy	Samuel Hockey	George Guntz	Alfred C. Kihn.
Sixth District	Peter H McNulty	James Taylor	Peter H. McNulty	George F. Sawtelle	Samuel M. Barnett	Hugh Maguire.
Seventh District	Patrick H. McCarren	Frank F. Schulz	John H. Scheidt	John W. Moore	John J. Conklin	Frederick A. W. Grube
Eighth District	Daniel B. Thompson	Albert A. Wray	James W. McDermott	Vincent Aldridge	John M. Snook	Eugene Furgang.
*Ninth District	Erastus D. Benedict	Julius L. Wieman	Peter E. Nostrand	Edward G. Baltz	William G. Bourke	Henry Kuhn.

*Edward F. Linton is the candidate of the Independent Republican Organization.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

	Democratic.	Republican.	Democratic-Reform.	Prohibitionist.	People's.	Socialist-Labor.
First District	Thomas A. Hannigan	Thomas H. Wagstaff	Nelson B. Killmer	Benjamin F. Reynolds	Paul Grosser	Leighton Baker.
Second District	John McKeown	Edward A. Duffy	Joseph J. Clancy	Joseph M. Coldwell	Peter F. Brown	Eleazar P. Heines.
Third District	Thomas H. Cullen	Max A. Hoener	Thomas F. Davis	Max Schimpf		James J. O'Dea.
Fourth District	Michael J. Fitzpatrick	George W. Wilson	Michael J. Fitzpatrick	William Anderson	Edward O. Ball	Thomas O'Brien.
Fifth District	Gustav Hurlimann	Abram C. De Graw	Gustav Hurlimann	Jackman Mudford	George L Burr	Louis P. Weber.
Sixth District	Frederick C. Hecker	Arthur J. Audett	Frederick C. Hecker	Silas H. Berry		John F. Martin.
Seventh District	Frederick A. Newmann	Charles A. Conrady	Frederick A. Newmann	Edward R. Keeler		Friedrich Reinz.
Eighth District	James Lennon, Jr.	William Telford	John J. Donnelly	Frank H. Wells		Edward John Beck.
Ninth District	John J. Cain	Samuel Loring	James A. McMahon	Henry C. A. Samuelson	James Field	Oscar Hild.
Tenth District	William E. Townsend, Jr.	William L. Perkins	Newton D. Alling	Louis C. Grover, Jr.		Charles Moody.
Eleventh District	Joseph A. Guider	John Cooper		George H. Tutnill	Patrick J. Kinsella	
Twelfth District	Charles H. Ebbets	Charles L. Lincoln	John W. Wilson	James W. Manson	Andrew G. Cheeney	Frederick A. Leise.
Thirteenth District	Robert Strahl	Orrion L. Forrester	Thomas R. Sheffield	Jacob Wills	George Smith	Otto Bisang.
Fourteenth District	John M. Zurn	John A. Schmall	John M. Zurn	Arthur Vall	William S. French	William Spoerer.
Fifteenth District	Robert J Rudd	Martin Schottler, Sr.	Robert J. Rudd	Arthur Simonson		Simon Stich.
Sixteenth District	Michael F Deininger	Edward C. Brennan	Frank R. Handlen	Allan G. Earl	John H. Jennings	Gebhard Armann.
Seventeenth District	Herman A. D. Hollmann	Henry Marshall	Frederic M. Smith	John C. Allen	Charles F. Gaul	
Eighteenth District	Michael P. Higgins	George E. Waldo	Michael P. Higgins	John J. McLaughlin		James Rixon.
Nineteenth District	Frederick Schmid	Gustav C. Zobel	Michael J Brophy	Philip H. Hopkins		William Seubert.
Twentieth District	John Walter	Fred G. Hughes	John Walter	G. Emil Richter		Christian Ludwig.
Twenty-first District	George V. Forbell	Jacob A. Livingston	Benjamin H. Clark	Squire A. Lewis	Charles F. Britton	Hugo Vogt.

FOR ALDERMEN.

	Democratic.	Republican.	Democratic-Reform.
First District	Martin F. Conly	Isaac H. Cary	Alexander M. White, Jr.
	John J. Dunn	James Whitlock	Andrew Ericson.
	John Guilfoyle	Benjamin Boden	Dick S. Ramsay.
	Dennis F. Dunne	Jackson Wallace	John J. Farron.
*Second District	Hugh J Kelly	David S. Stewart	William G. Ross.
	Patrick S. Corrigan	William H. Leaycraft	Edward O. Hammond.
	Daniel J. McCleary	William J. Taylor	Charles P. Daly.
	Samuel Cohn	Samuel Myers	Richard W. Bainbridge.
Third District	Isaac Harris	Milledge D. Messinger	Hugh J. Cavanagh.
	Charles J. Healy	John J. Schlusser	Herman A. Metz.
	Miles J. Riley	Samuel E. Thompson	Francis Gottsberger.
	Joseph T. Griffin	Frederick W. Singleton	James H. McKenna.
Fourth District	William A. Doyle	Joseph P. Reynolds	Michael Hanrahan.
	John J. McGarry	Michael J. Sims	James J. Millard.
	Frank Hennessy	Philip J. Connell	Daniel O'Reilly.
	William Keegan	Theodore S. Jenkins	Michael D. Kelly.

	Democratic.	Republican.	Democratic-Reform.
Fifth District	James H. Tracy	Adam H. Leich	George E. O'Hara.
	Elbe A. Wohlke	James H. Ruggles	Charles T. Hoogland.
	John G. Porter	William J. Wassmuth	George W. Brown.
	Charles Weber	John F. Oltrogge	Albert Barrett.
Sixth District	Patrick J. Donlon	Charles L. Wagner	Terrance F. Nugent.
	David W. Welkin	Philip T. Williams	John C. Andresen.
	Theodore Maurer	Louis A. Cohn	Rudolph C. Bacher.
	Rudolph C. Bacher	William H. Waters	James F. Davitt.
Seventh District	John J. Bisson	Francis F. Williams	David J. Molloy.
	Elias Helgans	Joseph R. Clark	Roderick Meek.
	John T. Lang	Charles J. Haubert	Charles G. Treshman.
	Joseph Lawson	Charles H. Francisco	Leonard Ruoff.

*In this district William H. Palmer has been nominated as an Independent Republican.

WAS A KLEPTOMANIAC

Justice Walsh Lectured Pretty Nurse Oliver and Suspended Sentence.

Ethel Oliver, the pretty nurse who was arrested two weeks ago, charged with robbing nurses and patients in the Seney Hospital, where she was employed, was on trial before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Her counsel claimed that she was suffering from kleptomania, and asked that she be dismissed, as the hospital authorities would withdraw the complaint if the girl was allowed to go to a private asylum in New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Justice Walsh suspended sentence in the case, after administering a lecture to the girl. She went to the asylum.

Supreme Court Recess.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Chief Justice Fuller announced to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day that upon the adjournment of the court on Friday of this week the court would take a recess until Monday, Nov. 11.

SIX CENTS DAMAGE FOR LIBEL

Close of a Suit Brought Against a Watertown Paper.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The verdict of 6 cents damages, which also carries with it 6 cents costs, in the libel suit brought by Martha E. Smith of Utica, against the Watertown Daily Times, was the least amount which the jury could have named against the defendant newspaper. The Times printed an article in which it was stated that Martha Smith had been driven out of Utica for keeping a disorderly house. This accusation The Times was unable to prove, and therefore the Court was compelled to instruct the jury to render a verdict for damages in some amount. The Times proved, however, that the plaintiff's character, as maid and married woman, was very bad, and that even the serious accusation made against her in the libellous paragraph did not damage her in the least.

Justice Vann presided at the trial, and delivered a scholarly charge, defining the rights and duties of newspapers as mediums of public information. Reagers and Atwell were the defendant's attorneys. The jury was out less than fifteen minutes.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND ELECTRIC POWER

Steps Taken Which May Result in Doing Away with the Cable System.

A step that indicates that the cable as a motive power on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge may be done away with, and that electricity will be substituted, was taken yesterday.

President Howell and Trustees Page, Keeney, and Henriques, the Executive Committee, met in the morning to discuss the question of introducing electricity in place of the locomotives now used for switching purposes, and it resulted in the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to advertise for proposals for switching the cars by electricity, and that the same be accompanied by plans and specifications showing how it is to be done; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That bids for hauling the cars by electricity be also advertised for and that all the aforesaid bids be received by 12 o'clock noon of Nov. 11, 1895.

If the switching experiment proves successful, the next step will be the substitution of electricity for the cable.

DECIDED SHEPARD TREND

Evidenced in John Gibb's Declaration for the Reform Democracy.

GEN. E. B. BARNUM ALSO SUPPORTS IT

Senator Bradley Believes in 60,000 to 70,000 Votes for the Reform Ticket—Accessions from Regulars.

Further evidence of the drift of the voters of Brooklyn toward Edward M. Shepard was made plain yesterday in the announcement that John Gibb, the well-known business man, had declared in favor of the Reform Democratic ticket.

The Republicans and the regular Democrats have each been claiming that Mr. Gibb was inclining toward their respective candidates. Mr. Gibb himself remained silent until yesterday, when it was given out at independent headquarters that he had written a letter to a prominent member of the Reform Democratic Party, inclosing a substantial campaign contribution and expressing his hope in Mr. Shepard's election.

Mr. Gibb is head of the firm of F. Loeser & Co., of Brooklyn, and is a member of the firm of Mills & Gibb of this city. He is a man of large influence in both cities, and his accession to the cause of Mr. Shepard is regarded by politicians as of much consequence.

It was said at the headquarters of the independents that Mr. Gibb would probably write a letter to-day for publication, giving his views on the present political situation in Brooklyn. Following so closely on the announcement that J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Board of Education, had come forward in behalf of Mr. Shepard, it aroused much added enthusiasm among the Reform Democratic leaders.

Speaking of Mr. Gibb's contribution and his letter announcing himself for Mr. Shepard, Henry Younge said:

"Mr. Gibb has been publicly claimed by the friends of both Mr. Wurster and Mr. Grout—and especially by the friends of Mr. Grout. Both of these claims were made without authority, inasmuch as Mr. Gibb has sent to one of our members a letter expressing himself for Mr. Shepard, and containing a substantial campaign fund.

"The accession of Mr. Gibb to our cause is important because of his standing in the community, and of his large business interests here—because, in short, of the weight which the position of such a man must always bear in the minds of thinking citizens. It carries the assurance of a very large vote for Edward M. Shepard. His coming to our support disproves the statement which has been made to the effect that there was a general feeling that a vote for our ticket was a vote thrown away."

Mr. Gibb was prominent in the Schieren campaign, and he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred. Formerly he was a Republican.

The Reform Democrats had hardly gotten over their enthusiasm over the news as to Mr. Gibb, when the news was received that Gen. E. B. Barnum had deserted the regulars and joined himself to the ranks of the independents. Gen. Barnum is a lifelong Democrat, and has long been a prominent member of his party in Brooklyn. He is a lawyer, with an office in this city. Gen. Barnum announced his change of base in a letter to Edward M. Shepard, which is printed elsewhere.

"We're going to win," was the cry yesterday at Reform Democratic headquarters.

Senator Daniel Bradley said:

"I firmly believe Mr. Shepard will poll between 60,000 and 70,000 votes. I believe the position of the candidates when the polls close will be: First, Shepard; second, Wurster; third, Grout. Ten thousand regular Democrats have failed to register this year. Since two years ago Democrats are not so wedded to the party as they were. The barriers of regularity have been thrown down and more of them will vote for principles and men, irrespective of party.

"Mr. Shepard will get the intelligent, respectable, American vote, irrespective of parties.

"Wurster, until he was made a Fire Commissioner by Mayor Schieren, was an unknown man. Grout is known to be inconsistent, and the people do not like inconsistency. Regulars will not trust him, because they will remember that he was a delegate to our City Convention when he was selected by Willoughby Street as its candidate. They will also remember that Chapin and Boody were honest when they were selected by Willoughby Street, and that they both fell. They will not believe that Mr. Grout can withstand the influence of Willoughby Street any more than Chapin and Boody did.

"When thinking people read the speeches of the three candidates and compare them, they will vote for Mr. Shepard."

It was said at Reform Democratic headquarters that there was no truth in the story given out last week at Mr. Grout's headquarters that all but three out of forty-one members of the Reform Organization in the Seventeenth District of the Eleventh Ward had gone over to the regular Democratic ticket. On the contrary, it was said, there had been but one defection from the Reform ranks.

The following accessions to the Reform Organization from the regular Democracy were announced:

Twenty-sixth Ward—Harry J. Hageboon, 2,636 Atlantic Avenue; G. Q. Bennett, 320 McDougal St; F. Ludwig, Jacob Ray, L. Van Ward, F. Newell, J. Lott, Adam Kollner, John A. Von Gerichten, George H. Von Gerichten, George A. Von Gerichten, George Kollner, Otto Holz, and Samuel Ray, Georgia Avenue.

Various Sections—Jacob G. Callrings, 72 Jackson Street; James J. McMahon, 108 Gerry Street; William F. Moore, 206 South Fifth Street; George Anderson, 243 Heyward Street; William J. Donohue, 145 Broadway; William E. Siddons, 194 South Eighth Street; James Phelan, 354 Hooper Street; Max Cises, 78 Middleton Street; Delphin Lebeuf, 390 South Fourth Street; Samuel Howard, 148 South First Street; George Conklin, 131 Ralph Avenue; George J. Wilson, 1,491 Broadway; William L. Rooney, 29 Hicks Street; Leo W. Wright, 13 Henry Street; Jeri Quirke, 77 Congress Street; James G. Dawes, 54 Madison Street; James J. O'Connell, 51 College Place; Henry Clark, 52 College Place.

Henry Ford, 573 Furman Street; John Washington, 1,882 Broadway; Frederick Krebs, 374 Pulaski Street; Charles Hirschkind, 66 Stewart Street; Samnenberg, 1,011 Penn Street; John Soecel, 1,920 Fulton Street; George Bennett, 322 McDougal Street; Daniel Weber, 53 Monteth Street; Charles Boker, 1,053 St. Marks Avenue; Carl Krause, 17A Howard Street; K. Bocde, 1,011 Dean Street; Francis J. McCann, 225 Gates Avenue; T. S. Corey, 182 Berkeley Place; M. J. Carey, 1,596 Bushwick Avenue; Joseph F. Fay, 109 Spencer Street.

HOW MR. GROUT'S FRIENDS VIEW IT.

Robert Stewart Sees Signs of a Regular Landslide.

"I see signs of a landslide such as we had in the Schieren campaign," said Robert Stewart yesterday, at Edward M. Grout's headquarters.

Asked in whose direction the landslide seemed to be going, Mr. Stewart promptly replied: "In Mr. Grout's direction. I believe Mr. Grout will be elected Mayor, but I will not prognosticate as to the size of his majority."

At the general campaign headquarters of the regular Democratic organization the leaders were comparing notes on their ideas of the significance to be attached to the registration figures.

John L. Shea, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, said:

"We firmly believe, from a careful examination of the registration, that it is very favorable to Democrats and to independent citizens who are co-operating with us in this campaign, and who believe that Mr. Grout is more fitted for Mayor than Mr. Wurster.

"It is plain that the people are very much interested in the questions that have been discussed in this campaign.

"The people have learned that our local taxes have been largely increased, and that the civil service laws have been violated so recklessly that the aid of the courts had to be invoked to restore clerks removed for political reasons. In the Controller's office of our city, the one office of greatest responsibility in our local affairs, if there was no other, the one that should be carefully guarded and surrounded by competence of the highest order, there was shown the same indifference of our

civil service laws, except more recklessly. Men were removed who had ability, experience, and honesty to commend them, to make places for ignorant camp followers and wire-pullers, until the office has been made a laughing spectacle in the eyes of business men of our city, who are compelled to have transactions there.

"And worse than all, Mr. Corwin, the previous Controller, was allowed $30,000 for the expense of this office by the public, and always had money left to the account of the State. The office now costs the taxpayers $50,000 to manage under Controller Palmer, and we can only conjecture what it will cost next year."

The Truck Drivers' Benevolent and Protective Association, under the leadership of John J. McGinniss, is said to have come out for Mr. Grout.

Sanders Shanks writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES complaining that he was misrepresented in last Sunday's issue as to the speech he made Saturday night at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn. In that speech Mr. Shanks was reported as saying that shortly before the nomination of Mr. Grout a committee of the regular Democratic City Convention called on "Boss" McLaughlin and submitted Mr. Grout's name to him.

"It is an open secret," says Mr. Shanks, "that an attempt was made to dictate to the regular Democratic City Convention, and that a certain Civil Justice was selected by the would-be dictator as the Mayoralty candidate. Then it was that certain delegates to the convention went to Hugh McLaughlin. They had been trying to lift up Democratic politics, and were determined that the regulars should nominate a new man for Mayor, and under new methods. They told Hugh McLaughlin they now had the power, and they proposed to nominate Edward M. Grout for Mayor, and trust to his accepting it. Mr. McLaughlin did not even know Mr. Grout, and he said so.

"There was no submission about it. These gentlemen served notice that they were going to do a certain thing, and they went ahead and did it. This is what I told the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club."

William C. Redfield said yesterday: "I paid very close attention to Mr. Shanks's speech Saturday night at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club. My recollection agrees exactly with the report in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. I wrote out the question that was put to Mr. Shanks, and handed it to Mr. Coyle, and Mr. Coyle put the question to Mr. Shanks."

C. O'C. Hennessy, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee which is aiding Mr. Grout in his campaign, said yesterday he could bring evidence to show Mayor Schieren's statement was untrue; that no bills were ever vouched in the Mayor's office with a rubber stamp by a clerk.

Joshua T. Morgan, one of the regular Democratic candidates for Supreme Court Judge, said yesterday that owing to the fact that the work of printing the ballots had already begun, he would abandon his suit to have his name put at the top of the list of regular Democratic Supreme Court Judge candidates.

MR. WURSTER'S CAMPAIGN.

Republican Votes for Mr. Shepard in South Brooklyn.

The managers of Mr. Wurster's campaign were disturbed yesterday by reports from the Sixteenth Ward to the effect that the ward would not go over 200 in any event for the head of the ticket, and would probably swing into the Democratic column. This ward, inhabited largely by Germans, gave Schieren 1,100 majority. Some years ago it gave a majority of 1,600 for William J. Kaiser, the Republican candidate for County Clerk. Excise matters are at the bottom of the defection.

Reports were also received at Republican headquarters to the effect that the A. P. A. was at work in the Sixteenth Assembly District, seeking to bring about the defeat of E. C. Brennan, the Republican candidate for the Assembly. The district has a normal Republican majority of 2,000 votes.

Harry A. Hanbury, Republican candidate for Senator in the Fifth District, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "Edward M. Shepard will receive a good many more votes in South Brooklyn than is generally expected. He will draw 40 per cent. of his strength from the Republicans, and 60 per cent. from the Democrats. Many builders and plumbers have come out for Shepard. I expect to defeat Coffey, and in the Aldermanic race I feel sure John J. McGarry will be defeated."

County Register Harman, who is Candidate Wurster's personal manager, said yesterday that he regarded the registration as indicating Republican success.

PUBLIC OFFICES AS HEADQUARTERS.

How the Republicans Are Using the City's Buildings in Brooklyn.

Some of the Republican office holders of Brooklyn have gone so far as to make their offices regular campaign headquarters.

George N. Buchanan, formerly the Republican leader of the Twenty-second Ward, is the Keeper of the Hall of Records, which adjoins the Brooklyn Court House. His salary is $1,800 a year, and about the only work he does for the salary is to entertain Republican ward heelers in his office, which is on the left of the main entrance to the building.

Here, Buchanan and his friends sit night after night, talking over the campaign, and the walls are covered with lithographs of Frederick W. Wurster, Foster L. Backus, Dr. E. B. Coombs, Dr. George W. Brush, and other Republican nominees, while the picture of George F. Elliott, a leading Republican, and counsel to the Board of Supervisors, is encased in a frame.

The Hall of Records is the dirtiest building of the four public buildings in that section, and the stoop is occupied every night by a number of Republican heelers, who expectorate tobacco juice over the sidewalk and insult women as they pass the building.

Letter of Gen. E. B. Barnum.

Following is the letter of Gen. E. B. Barnum, announcing his change from the ranks of the regulars to those of the reform Democrats:

Edward M. Shepard, Esq.: Dear Sir—I feel that in sustaining your reform movement lies the only hope of an organization which shall be of Democrats, for Democrats, and by Democrats within this county.

It is sometimes hard for a Democrat who is one solely because he believes its principles and administration are best for the country to make his choice between present party advantage and freedom from corrupt party masters in the future.

That choice has, however, been made by many thousand Democrats two years in succession, and should be again.

No complication of State or National politics stands in the way this year. The issue is clean cut. Shall the efforts of good men, successful for two years, be thrown away, and the city again fall into the hands of Willoughby Street? is the only question. Each man must answer it on his own conscience.

I want, in common with all honest Democrats, an organization which is Democratic—in which the rank and file rule.

I know it is pretended that we have such a one now, but who of any experience can be deceived by the honest face of J. D. Bell, when on all occasions he sees the face of my friend, Bernard J. York, behind it, and the fine strings which connect both and Willoughby Street?

They say they have given us open conventions this year and a good ticket, in utter unconsciousness that the trouble lies right there. It is because they may or may not give us open conventions or good tickets that I protest. Why should they give us anything, or have the power to give us anything, and why should not we, the Democrats, hold our own conventions in our own way and not take them as a gift of bossism?

I suspect from my knowledge of them, that they are equally unconscious that they did not give us open conventions, nor a good ticket, and will wonder why I say so.

The hopelessness of their conversion to Democratic methods lies in the fact that they really believe that they did give us both, so long have they controlled the one and dictated the other, by methods which seem now to them proper and legitimate.

I have many times been in such open conventions, and have seen such a good "ticket" nominated, and have known that the mere fact that I made the nomination was accepted as the fiat of McLaughlin, and that the delegates only waited, as a matter of course, to know whom he had selected, so as to vote as he willed.

I have even known delegates to be misled by false information, and to their dismay found that they voted the wrong way.

The ticket is not a good one. It is bad because of its course. It is bad because of its constituence.

I do not think that a candidate should be named by Willoughby Street, even if he is a respectable man. I don't think the nomination of a man who is comparatively a stranger among us, and who was but a few years ago a Republican, is good.

I don't believe that the workers of the party nor its rank and file hungered and thirsted for Grout, nor that any considerable number knew him, or of him, before the past primaries.

And when he tells us that he never knew McLaughlin, never spoke to him, nor had any dealings with him, I believed him, and I thus know his nomination is emphatically bad.

We want a man nominated who does know him and the other leaders of the Willoughby Street faction, and one who knows him thoroughly and well.

Boody didn't know him when elected. I wonder if he knows anything about him now! Chapin's verdict would be interesting.

Bernard J. York, politically is McLaughlin's alter ego, his mouthpiece, his lieutenant—call it what you will. And yet he is nominated to be the judicial head over the crimes and criminals of this great city. Personally I like him, but I would rather have McLaughlin there openly. That nomination, under the circumstances, is bad.

The cry, "Don't vote for Shepard or you will hurt the party," is one too familiar. It is intended to cover the fact that they, by their corrupt and undemocratic methods, are hurting the party in the eyes of the people, to its ruin.

I believe that there are enough Democrats who feel as I and you do, to elect you. They should do so. There is no time better; none so good. The hope of a reasonably pure Democratic organization depends on the extent to which you are now supported by Democrats. I will do what I can in the cause. Yours truly,

E. B. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1895.

Personal Registration Necessary.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Cullen denied the application of John and Michael Dwyer for a mandamus to compel the Board of Registry of the Eighth District of the Town of Middletown, Richmond County, to place their names on the registry list.

The applicants are employed on a Hudson River steamboat, and claimed that they were absent from Middletown, and owing to an accident to the boat, were unable to register.

Justice Cullen decided that no excuse could be accepted, as the law requires personal registsration.

SALE OF WORKS ON INDIA

Columbia College and the Lenox Library Were Large Purchasers of William Berrian's Books.

The sale of the second part of the library of the late William Berrian was begun yesterday by Bangs & Co. Columbia College and the Lenox Library were large buyers. Some of the prices obtained were as follows:

"Archaeological Survey of India," profuse plates, Calcutta and Simla, eleven volumes, royal octavo, 1871-80, $20.00; "Archaeological Survey of Western India," quarto, London, 1874-6, three volumes, $22.88; "Architecture of Ahmedabad," photographic plates, quarto, cloth, London, 1866, $9.

Fergusson and Taylor's "Architectural Antiquities of Western India," 151 fine photographic plates of temples, idols, &c., two volumes, royal folio, very scarce, London, 1866, $31; The Asiatic Quarterly Review, eight volumes in numbers, $6; T. Edwin Atkinson's "Northwestern Provinces of India," four volumes, Allahabad, 1874-86, $7.00; The Hermitage of Sakya Muni," Calcutta, 1878, $6; H. H. Cole's Photographs of the Hindu, Mohammedan style of Architecture, London, 1873, $5.25; a similar work as to Goozekat in Western India, London, 1856, $6; "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland," forty-six volumes, 1834-94, $75.90; A number of large books, photographs of India scenery, antiquities, &c., sold for from $5 to $11.50 a volume.

J. T. Wheeler's "History of India," five volumes, octavo, London, 1867-81, after spirited competition, brought $28.75.

Betting on the Election.

Betting on the election began in the downtown Exchanges yesterday at odds of 2 to 1 on the success of the Tammany local ticket. T. H. Kerr took the big end of bets amounting to $5,000 at the Stock Exchange. Marcus Heim offered odds of 2½ to 1 at the Consolidated Exchange and found four takers at $250 to $100. Several small bets at 3 to 1 were reported at the Consolidated Exchange.

NO RADICAL LEGISLATION EXPECTED

Representative Tarsney Says Congress Will Do Little This Winter Beyond Passing the Necessary Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Representative John C. Tarsney of Missouri takes a hopeful view of the future prosperity of the country and of his party.

"Some politicians," he said, to-day, "are endeavoring to show that our present prosperous condition of business is only temporary; that the real condition of affairs is not really hopeful, and that a Republican victory in the National campaign is the only thing that can prevent the country being thrown into the abyss of despair. There are barometers showing the condition of business more reliable than claims of politicians, and I prefer accepting their records rather than any others. For instance, the customs receipts at Kansas City for the past three months are as great as the receipts of any preceding six months. The receipts of the Post Office of that city are now running $25,000 in excess of previous months. There is not a desirable store or dwelling in Kansas City that is not rented. Yet, in spite of these indications, some Republican politicians in Kansas City and throughout Missouri are endeavoring to paint soul-harrowing pictures of our future prospects."

"Do you think there will be any effort in the next Congress to revise the tariff?" Mr. Tarsney was asked.

"There may be some effort in that direction, but it will amount to nothing. If a bill were passed providing for the increase of the duty on some special articles, there would be a general scramble to have other interests receive like attention. That would create dissension in the party in power, for there is no likelihood of a general revision of the tariff, in my opinion. In fact, I do not believe that the next Congress will do much except to pass the appropriation bills. Mr. Reed will be Speaker of the House, and it is to the interest of himself and of his party that harmony should be cultivated as much as possible.

"So far as financial legislation is concerned, I do not look to see any bill passed materially affecting our financial system. Such bills will be introduced, of course, and they will answer the purpose of their advocates in their home districts. They will be used as campaign material by the members advocating them, but they will never get outside the committees to which they are referred. Mr. Reed will doubtless organize the House with a view of handling legislation with as little friction as possible. As a prominent Presidential candidate he will be careful to make no mistakes, and his position will be difficult enough even without some unfortunate move. Whatever the House of Representatives may do, Mr. Reed will be held responsible for its acts, whether he approve them or not, and I have no idea that he will fail to so organize the body over which he is to preside, that there will be no radical legislation."

The Compliment.

From Truth.

She (to her fiancé)—I heard an old lady pay you a great compliment yesterday.

He—Quite natural. What was it?

She—She said you must be a very bright man to attract me as you did.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or would do chamberwork or waiting alone; a private family; three years' city reference from last place. 200 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class chambermaid, &c., or parlormaid; references from first-class families; care of linen, &c. Call, two days, Hagarty, 325 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl to do chamberwork or waiting in plain family; excellent references. O., Box 22, 150 East 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference; last employer can be seen. Call, from 10 till 12, at 2 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young English girl as chambermaid and waitress; has best city reference. 154 East 66th St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID—By a good, reliable, colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call, for two days, Susie Steall, 319 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing or waiting in a small private family; good long city reference. O. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—By a young girl as good chambermaid and laundress; can do shirts, collars, and cuffs; good city references from last place. Annie, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; or to take care of children. 357 West 53d St.; ring Quigley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; can sew on all kinds of machines; assist with waiting, if required; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; a permanent place; will do plain mending or wait on lady; written and personal references. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting, or as parlormaid; best city reference. 117 East 53d St.; Henry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family. Call Tuesday, from 9 to 12, at present employer's, 29 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts., Wells's bell

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—First-class; by young woman to do chamberwork or do laundry work alone in American family; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—First-class; would wait on lady if required, or would assist waitress; first-class city reference. B. R., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman to do upstairs work; or as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 200 West 33d St., first floor.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; 6 years' city reference. 353 West 49th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; references. 113 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Morressey.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. 216 West 36th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city references. M. R., Box 199, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. Call, between 11 and 2 o'clock, M. W., 53 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID.—By a competent young girl; first-class reference. 211 East 89th St.; ring Mrs. Mead's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city reference. Mrs. Small, 225 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be generally useful. Present employer's, 6 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 422 West 47th St., Evan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; speaks German; wages, $14. 44 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 250 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting. L. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; North German; best reference. Mrs. Ocker, 153 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. L. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family or boarding house; best city reference. 286 East 76th St., Malone's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to procure a situation for a first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family. 415 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 124 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or sewing; five years' best city references. 47 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; last employer can be seen. 1,014 Park Av., Mrs. King.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal city reference. 131 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an honest young woman; willing and obliging. 483 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; best city references. Present employer's, 36 West 37th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress and parlormaid; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 18 East 56th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 until 2.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, and COOK.—A lady desires situation for her chambermaid, waitress, and cook; all highly recommended. Apply, at present employer's, 204 West 14th St., after 2 o'clock; call three days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By strong young girl, not long in the country; in private family, as chambermaid and do other housework; has good reference and is willing. Mary, care Mrs. Flynn, 214 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; best references. A. D., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class; first-class reference. K. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; best city references. Present employer's, 36 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist in waiting or sewing; six years' city reference. Y., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with other duties. 134 West 52d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a German girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as parlormaid in American family; first-class references. 342 East 56th St. Letter box 2.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; wages, $25; good reference. D. H., 240 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; many years' experience; in private family; best reference. 119 West 60th St., McNamara's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl, as cook; been kitchenmaid in private family for years; can cook well; best references. Call 208 East 36th St.; ring Miss Duffy's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class cook and excellent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St., first bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman; excellent cook, baker; private family; understands her business; coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. A., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city reference. C. T., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Good plain cook by a young girl; willing to assist with coarse washing; written and personal references. A. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; lived with some of the best families in New-York. Can be seen at present employer's, 671 5th Av.

COOK.—By a trustworthy, honest American woman; assist with washing; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 345 West 35th St.

COOK.—By Swiss woman; first-class cook; in private house; good references; wages $35. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; understands all its branches; best reference. 216 West 36th St., Cummings's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good family cook; makes good bread, pastry; city reference. 303 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with five years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 27 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook in private family; excellent city reference; seen for two days. E. M., 153 East 39th St., third bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; understands all branches; personal city reference. V., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook and do washing and froning; best reference. Call, in store, 419 West 56th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; responsible person; four years' city reference. Present employer, 22 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; English; has lived in very prominent city families; first-class English and city references. H. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; in fine private family; best city references. 238 East 56th St.

COOK.—In an American family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no cards. 27 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. R., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook; disengaged Nov. 2. Can be seen at present employer's, 12 East 35th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 9:30 until 11 A. M.

COOK, &c.—By neat North German to do cooking or general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good baker; good city reference. M. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl in private family; good city reference. M. F., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By French Swiss woman; excellent cook; best references; wages, $35; private house. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 3 East 72d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; good reference. Call, from 10 to 2, at 259 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class references. A. R., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands American and Jewish cooking; A1 city reference. 239 West 67th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman, as first-class cook in private family; best of references. M. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; thoroughly experienced; best city reference; wages, $35 to $40. Box 79, 856 9th Av.

COOK.—By a North German in a small family; a good and steady home; is capable in all branches, good reference. I. P., 319 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; best city references. 338 East 66th St.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as cook in a private family references; wages, $30. F. T., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—New-England; first-class cooking, plain and fancy; capable of taking full charge. 608 9th Av., two bells; no cards.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; good reference; city or country. C. C., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 27 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family. 256 West 41st St., store

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; North of Ireland Catholic; in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, sherbets, pastry; first-class baker; unexceptionable reference; last employer seen. K., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French Swiss woman; 35 years old; understands her business in all its branches; willing to cater, large dinners, and luncheons; best references. L. K., 222 West 35th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman in private family; best references; can be seen at last employer's. Call, Tuesday, from 10 till 12 o'clock, at 48 West 22d St.

COOK.—First-class; English; go South; private family; understands all branches thoroughly; good manager; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By English woman as first-class cook; good bread and biscuit; understands her business thoroughly; first-class reference; city preferred. 186 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook or second cook where chef is kept; excellent city references. M. M., 102 West 37th St., Cullen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Swede; by day; dinners, lunch parties; also plain cooking; in a private family; no cards. M. J., 360 East 72d St., Room 21.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent family cook; also first-class laundress; can take either position; good reference. 250 West 33d St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, and side dishes; good baker; city or country; references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 820 5th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook; best city reference. 347 West 31st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; would like few days in first part of week, or take in first-class shirt ironing; best reference. 305 East 46th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Competent; to go out two or three days in the week to do any kind of work; city reference. 240 East 41st St.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would like to get a place for her first-class German laundress two days in a week. M. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Over 20 years in business; tailor-made suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4; misses remodeling. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; latest Parisian styles; at home or out; by day; terms reasonable; references. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; excellent work; latest styles; best references. Mrs. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, by the day or at home; good fitter; stylish; references. Rohwedder, 247 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make costumes from $10 to $15; best of references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out by the day; good fitter, 251 East 43d St. M. Hanahar.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German finishing governess, (graduated;) eight years in Paris; eight years in Newport; higher branches in German and French, besides music and painting. E. B., 30 West 26th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young English lady; good English, music, drawing, French, Latin; would take any position of trust; experienced with delicate children; highest references. A. M., 106 West 42d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a competent French nursery governess or companion; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; no music; best references. C. O., 116 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German; highest references; in American family, or as visiting governess. Write to E. M., 13 East 41st St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Highly recommended by a lady whose daughter she has most successfully taught past four years, and others; desires morning engagement on account of pupil going abroad; superior methods; English, primary, or advanced; piano, guaranteeing fine technique, and physical culture. College Graduate, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, or as resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By educated Swiss woman; in widower's house; take full charge; or as mother's help, with children; good sewer; speaks German, French, and English; only families where other servants are kept need apply. Julia, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By well-educated German woman as housekeeper in private house or hotel; understands fine needlework, fine cooking, and perfect housekeeping, or would act as nurse to invalid lady. 155 East 29th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Gentleman desires to find position for excellent woman, who has had the charge of his household and young children for several years. Dr. H., 19 West 39th St., or call Tuesday, from 9 to 12.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; wages, $25; good reference. D. H., 240 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; many years' experience; in private family; best reference. 119 West 60th St., McNamara's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl, as cook; been kitchenmaid in private family for years; can cook well; best references. Call 208 East 36th St.; ring Miss Duffy's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class cook and excellent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St., first bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman; excellent cook, baker; private family; understands her business; coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. A., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city reference. C. T., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Good plain cook by a young girl; willing to assist with coarse washing; written and personal references. A. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; lived with some of the best families in New-York. Can be seen at present employer's, 671 5th Av.

COOK.—By a trustworthy, honest American woman; assist with washing; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 345 West 35th St.

COOK.—By Swiss woman; first-class cook; in private house; good references; wages $35. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; understands all its branches; best reference. 216 West 36th St., Cummings's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good family cook; makes good bread, pastry; city reference. 303 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with five years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 27 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook in private family; excellent city reference; seen for two days. E. M., 153 East 39th St., third bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; understands all branches; personal city reference. V., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook and do washing and froning; best reference. Call, in store, 419 West 56th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; responsible person; four years' city reference. Present employer, 22 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; English; has lived in very prominent city families; first-class English and city references. H. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; in fine private family; best city references. 238 East 56th St.

COOK.—In an American family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no cards. 27 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. R., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook; disengaged Nov. 2. Can be seen at present employer's, 12 East 35th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 9:30 until 11 A. M.

COOK, &c.—By neat North German to do cooking or general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good baker; good city reference. M. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl in private family; good city reference. M. F., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By French Swiss woman; excellent cook; best references; wages, $35; private house. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 3 East 72d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; good reference. Call, from 10 to 2, at 259 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculative Demand and Lower Prices.

INCREASED SUPPLIES AND REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak —Corn Was Easy—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher —Coffee Steady.

There was an easier feeling throughout the grain markets, as the visible supply showed a large increase and the shipments from foreign ports were heavy. Business was mainly local, and the close weak. Provisions were easier and very quiet. Cotton was less active, but higher, with outside markets. Coffee was dull, but steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	71 @ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8 11-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.75 @10.25
Lard, Western steam	@ 5.90
Beef, family	9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@ 23
Sugar, granulated	3⅝@ 3¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@ 11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	11.80 @11.90
Lead	3.30 @ 3.32½

WHEAT—Contracts opened quiet and declined on easier cables and expected large increase in the visible, with talk of heavy exports from European ports and light rains in the Winter wheat sections; prices rallied on the reported large decrease in English visible, and closed at ½c decline, with the feeling weak....Spot was about steady and in fair demand. Sales, 28,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, at 2⅞c over December; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, at 2c over December, free on board, afloat, last of November; 88,000 bushels do, on private terms, and 2,700 bushels ungraded red, at 67¾c, store....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (new-York inspection) at ⅞c over December price, free on board, afloat, No. 1 hard at 2⅝@3c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ⅞@1c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 3½c over December, free on board ....Clearances hence, 126,632 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 177,500 bushels; receipts, 279,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 315,514 bushels; in the interior, 1,591,374 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 125,231 bushels, or to 4,577,244 bushels, (969,000 bushels contract red and 914,655 bushels No. 1 Northern in Spring,) and 106,660 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows an increase of 4,287,000 bushels, or to 50,486,000 bushels, against 78,190,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and declined ½@¾c on free receipts and local selling pressure, rallied ⅛@¼c on the decreased visible closing easy at ¼c decline on May, and 1⅜c on October....Spot, was active and irregular, closing easy. Sales, 16,300 bushels No. 2, at 38⅜@38⅝c; 32,000 bushels do, at 1⅞@2c over October, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels do, at 39c, free on board, afloat, Nov. 7; 156,000 bushels do do, 39⅜c, free on board, afloat; 10,000 bushels No. 2 white, at 38c, delivered; 9,000 bushels do, at 37¼c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels do, delivered. Total sales, 260,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 309,169 bushels; in the interior, 325,731 bushels....Clearances hence, 104,482 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 378,692 bushels...Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 2,047 bushels, to 156,998 bushels (45,944 bushels No. 2 yellow corn, and 6,808 bushels No. 2).....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,674,000 bushels, or to 4,805,000 bushels, against 2,759,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were easy and moderately active, with free offerings on an increased crop estimate, closing dull at ¼c decline. Spot were ¼c. lower, and quiet....Sales, 31,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23½@24c, no. 2 white, shipped, 25c; No. 3 mixed, 22½@23c; No. 2 mixed, 23½@23⅝c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 24½c; track mixed, 24@25½c; track white, 24@26c for 20,000 bushels.....Receipts, 223,200 bushels; exports, 29,904 bushels.....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 177,766 bushels, or to 897,143 bushels, (114,235 bushels No. 2 white and 233,159 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 78,000 bushels, or to 4,458,000 bushels, against 9,223,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	.....	@	66¾
December	3,360,000	67 7-16@67⅞	67⅝
February	.....	@	69¾
May	1,175,000	70⅜ @70⅞	70⅜
Total	4,535,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	150,000	37⅛@37¾	37⅛
November	180,000	36⅜@37	37
December	230,000	35 @35¼	35¼
May	60,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅝
Total	630,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	.....	@	23⅞
November	30,000	23⅜@23½	23½
December	30,000	23⅜@23⅝	23⅝
May	.....	@	25¼
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—The local demand was light, but prices were unchanged and quoted very steady. Sales 25,300 bbls, mainly of Ohio Mills, including 12,500 bbls patents, 10,000 bbls clear, and 125 bbls fine at quotations, 500 bbls Southern at $3.40, 150 bbls No. 1 at $3.15, 600 bbls No. 2 at $2.85, 600 bbls Winter straights at $3.50, and 750 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.70....Arrivals, 12,206 bbls and 24,524 sacks; exports, 645 bbls and 65,514 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 91,280 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@ ..
Supers	2.50@2.75
No. 2	2.85@ 2.95
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.05@ 3.45
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.05
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@2.10
Supers	2.10@2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet and prices steady; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $1.90 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 43c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active at firm prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@3.50; cut, $3.30@3.40; ground, $3@3.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here: State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: "Brandywine, $2.40; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@2.60; white, do, $2.50@2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 80c.

FEED—Moderately active at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 87½@90c; rye feed, 80c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@18.50, spot or to arrive; hulls, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was absence of trading in other than small lots. Nominal prices for job lots; clover, fair grades, quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was more new crude in barrels on offer, spot and near-by arrival, to the extent of about 700 bbl, with sellers at 24½c and 24c bid. Of new prime Summer yellow, there were about 400 bbls taken in lots; distinctly desirable grade, at 28c, while at the close there were offers to sell ordinary prime at 27¾c, and for November delivery at 27¼c, without bringing about bidding. The tone was favoring buyers, with offerings for near deliveries emerging from all points, and meeting slack attention from home and export buyers. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 44c; boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c. No. 1 lard, at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was easy and quiet; 52c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was firm; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin at 5⅝@6c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.25; highest and closed, $1.30 here and at Oil City. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was an easy market, without marked change in prices, through the large supplies of hogs. Trading was light for speculation, and only moderate for export. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 36,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,393 bbls pork, 4,753,917 lb lard, and 5,558,024 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,006 bbls pork, 6,575,995 lb lard, and 9,413,400 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 4,729 bbls pork, 8,100,006 lb lard, and 15,823,030 lb meats; same time last year, 2,082 bbls pork, 6,595,436 lb lard, and 12,246,343 lb meats.

LARD—The West was about 2½c lower and dull, with large supplies of hogs, exceeding estimates, where October closed at 5.52½c asked, November at 5.52½c asked, January at 5.05@5.07½c, closing at 5.05c asked; May at 5.82½@5.85c, closing at 5.85c asked. Here there was unimportant demand, with cash at 5.90c, nominal. City steam was active, with sales of 300 tcs at 5.90. Options—October closed at 5.90c. Refined was slow; Continent quoted at 6.40c; South American at 6.75c; compound lard at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a small export business at steady prices, with sales of 200 bbls mess. The Western market was about 10c lower, recovering 2½@5c; October was at $7.95@$8, closing at $8, nominal; November closed at $8, nominal; December at $7.95 bid to $8.07½, closing at $8.07½, nominal; January at $9@$9.07½, closing at $9.05 @$9.07½; May at $9.30@$9.37½, closing at $9.37½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Went down on the short ribs trading 15 points, and hardly recovered on the expression from the hog supplies. At the West October was at 4.35c bid to and closing at 4.40c, nominal; November at 4.37½c bid to 4.42½c, closing at 4.40c, nominal; January at 4.50@4.55c, closing at 4.55c asked; May at 4.75@4.77½c, closing at 4.75c.

CUTMEATS—There was little life to trading, while prices were unsettled; sales include 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, in fancy at 7½c; city-picked bellies, 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c; 10-lb average, 6¾c; pickled hams at 8¾@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7¾c for 14 lb, 7¼c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Trading was light, while prices were held steadily. Quotations; Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10 @$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow of sale and easy in price. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were offered lower. Receipts at the West, 62,138 head; same time last year, 50,553 head. Chicago—Receipts, 50,000 head; fairly active; 5c lower; $3.25@$3.85; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,790 head; active; 5c lower; $3.25@$3.85. St. Louis—Lower; $3.10@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; opened 5@10c lower; $3.25@$3.60. Pittsburg—Opened slow; closed weak; 5c lower; $3.80@$4.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 348 head; $3.35@$3.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.45@$3.65. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.75@ $3.90. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $3.50@$3.80. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb, and 5¼c for pigs.

LARD—The market was steady and slow. The city millers were not willing to sell under 4 3-16c, but there was no substantial bidding, while it was doubtful if the home trade would pay over 4⅛c. For country-made demands were slack, with sales of 55,000 lb, in tubs, at 4¼@4½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was unimportant demand, with 6c a nominal price. In lard stearine nothing of moment done, and 6½c quoted nominal for Western, in tierces.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without special influence, and closed dull at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, with Havre steady and generally unchanged, (May ¾f up,) and Hamburg steady at ¼@½ pfennig advance....Spot Rio was neglected and quoted steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags interior Padang at 22c....Opening Call—11 A. M.—October, 250 bags at 15.05c; November, 500 bags at 15c; 250 bags at 15.05c; January, 500 bags at 14.65c. Total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 250 bags at 15.10c, 250 bags s. n. at 15c, 250 bags at 15.10c; November, 250 bags at 15.05c, 250 bags at 15c, 500 bags at 15.05c, 250 bags at 15c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.80c; March, 250 bags at 14.55c; May, 250 bags at 14.90c. Total, 3,750 bags. Total for day 5,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	11.35@11.40
February	14.45@14.55	11.10@11.15
March	14.35@14.40	11.00@11.05
April	14.05@14.15	10.90@11.00
May	13.85@13.90	10.85@10.90
June	13.60@13.70	...@10.75
July	13.45@13.55	...@10.70
August	13.25@13.35	...@10.65
September	13.00@13.10	...@10.55
October	15.10@15.35	13.20@13.75
November	14.95@15.00	12.65@12.75
December	14.75@14.80	11.95@12.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	285,975
Arrivals, steamer Delcomyn, Santos	10,500
Total	296,475
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	10,829
Total stock in New-York to-day	285,646
Total stock in Baltimore	27,632
Deliveries Saturday	1,151—26,481
Total stock in New-Orleans	46,896
Deliveries Saturday	890—46,009
	72,490
Total stock in United States	358,136
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 27	124,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct 27	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 27	62,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 19	13,000
	203,000
Total	561,136
Same time 1894	470,819

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15⅝

Difference between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1.	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6.	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.	2.60 above No. 7	No. 8.	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3.	2.20 above No. 7	No. 9.	1.60 below No. 7
No. 4.	1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5.	1.35 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6.	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.	Nom. above No. 7	No. 8.	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3.	2.75 above No. 7	No. 9.	1.75 below No. 7
No. 4.	2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.	2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5.	1.50 above No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mulang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar	..	Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Mocha	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota—	
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Do, white	18¼@19½
Do, p'r to f'r	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18¾	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, with prices tending higher with Europe and the South, but outsiders rather quiet in their speculations. The close was steady at 12@14 points advance. Spot was steady at 1-16c advance. Sales, 700 bales to spinners.

Middling gulf	8 15-16
Middling uplands	8 11-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c. on
Middling fair	⅛c. on
Strict good middling	⅛c. on
Good middling	5-16c. on
Strict low middling	8-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c. off
Good ordinary	1¼c. off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c. off
Middling stained	7-16c. off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c. off
Low middling stained	1¼c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.51@8.53	8.50	8.50	300
November	8.52@8.53	8.53	8.41	4,000
December	8.57@8.58	8.60	8.48	11,300
January	8.64@8.65	8.67	8.55	99,600
February	8.69@8.70	8.70	8.62	6,800
March	8.74@8.75	8.77	8.67	90,400
April	8.79@8.80	8.82	8.80	2,200
May	8.84@8.85	8.88	8.79	6,900
June	8.89@8.90	...	...	200
July	8.94@8.96	8.95	8.86	200
Total				221,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	9545	17461	....	....	....	....
New-Orleans	21246	19319	....	....	....	....
Mobile	2197	2024	....	....	....	....
Savannah	6294	7880	....	....	....	....
Charleston	1796	1700	....	....	....	....
Wilmington	799	883	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	3087	4020	....	....	....	....
New-York	....	3168	....	....	....	....
Boston	1265	1067	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	183	321	....	....	....	....
West Point	915	2554	....	....	....	....
Totals	47327	60397	....	....	....	....
This day last week	44111	64073	56866	50522	38650	56486
This day last Year	53899	91922	73726	81691	50391	59442

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades held firmly, while low grades in full supply and about steady.

N. Orleans, cent'f'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand very good and prices firm.

Domestic—Ordinary	3 @3¼	Japan	3⅝@3¾
Good	4¼@4¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Java	3¼@3½
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fair	3¾@4	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—Raw was held steady, while demand was unimportant....Refined quiet and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅞@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅞
Granulated	4⅝
Fine granulated	4⅝
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4⅞
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞
Cubes	4⅞
XXXX powdered	5⅛
Mold A	4⅞
Diamond A	4⅝
Confectioners' A	4½
Columbia A	4⅝
(2) Windsor A	4⅞
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅞
(4) Phoenix A	4 5-16
(5) Empire A	4 3-16
No. 6	4¼
No. 7	4 1-16
No. 8	4
No. 9	3 15-16
No. 10	3¾
No. 11	3 13-16
No. 12	3¾
No. 13	3 11-16
No. 14	3⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—The market maintains a steady tone, particularly on the under grades of hay; straw steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@85c; do, clover, mixed, 70@ 75c; clover, 60@65c. Rye straw, long, No. 1, 60@65c; do, No. 2, 50@55c; do, short, and oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Brewers were the principal buyers, and the market was barely steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9	@10	
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7	@ 8	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½	@ 5½	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3	@ 4	
State, old odds	1½	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	..	@ 7	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5	@ 6	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½	@ 4½	

HIDES—The market ruled steady, with only a moderate demand.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20¾@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	17½@..
Bogota, selected	20 @24	15½@17
Central America, selected	20 @22	16 @16½
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Prince, selected	17 @18	14 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	17 @20	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	16 @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16	@19 11 @..
Tampico, selected	20	@21 15 @..
Tabasco, selected	20	@21 15 @..
Truxillo, selected	16	@17 15½@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18	@19 15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10	@12 13 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15	@17 12 @16
Dry upper leather stock— Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10	@13 12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10	@13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10	@13 12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9	@10 13 @..
Dry salted— Maracaibo, as they run	30	@33 11 @..
Maranham, as they run	25	@28 11 @..
Payta, as they run	28	@32 11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	29	@24 11 @..
Progreres, as they run	23	@25 9½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26	@30 12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24	@28 13 @..
Texas, selected	24	@30 12 @..
Wet salted— Havana, as they run	35	@50 9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40	@75 @..
Texas, ox and cow, selected	50	@60 @..

LEATHER—Demand was more active from manufacturers, with prices steady.

	Non-Acid.—Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	@24	@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	@24	@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	@24	@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	@21	@..	20 @21
Rejects			20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	32@34	Light backs, cow	32@34
Middle backs	32@34	Seconds	30@32
Middle, heavy	32@34	Bellies	16@18
Seconds, do	30@32		

OAK.

Seconds	34@36
Dressed backs	36@38
Bellies	18@19

METALS—Iron steady at 14.55c. Copper dull at 11.80@11.90c. Lead easier at 3.30@ 3.32½c. Spelter weak at 3.95@4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, and prices unchanged.

Southern, regular	28½
Machine-made barrels	28¾

RESIN—A slow market, with a firm tone.

Good st'd.	$1.70	@ ..	I	$2.05	@ ..
Com. st'd.	1.85	@ ..	K	2.12½	@ ..
E	1.90	@ ..	M	2.30	@2.65
F	1.80	@ ..	N	3.00	@ ..
G	1.82½	@ ..	W. G	3.25	@ ..
H	1.87½	@ ..	W. W	3.60	@ ..

WILMINGTON, Oct. 28.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good strained, $1.25. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25¼c; irregular, 24¾c. Tar steady at $1.40. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Turpentine firm at 25¼c; receipts, 66 casks. Resin firm; good strained at $1.30@$1.35; receipts, 212 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 991 bbls. Resin quiet at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in demand at very firm rates. Engagements included: To Antwerp, 12 loads grain at 2½d, and 4 loads at 2¾d; to Hamburg, 6 loads grain at 50 pfennigs; to Rotterdam, 7 loads grain at 6c. Charters—British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, hence to Cork for orders, 3s 4½d, prompt; British steamer, 1,000 standard deals, Quebec to London, 45s, chartered abroad; British steamer, deals, Bathurst to west coast of England, 47s 6d, secured and to be covered abroad; two British steamers, ore, Elba to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 10s 9d and 10s 6d, November, respectively, chartered abroad; British steamer, lumber, Pascagoula to Buenos Ayres, $8.50—32 form; Norwegian steamer, 519 tons, West India time charter, one month, on private terms; Norwegian steamer, 514 tons, West India time charter, four months, on private terms; British bark, 125,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Calcutta, 13c; British bark, 100,000 cases petroleum, hence to Japan, 16½c; British bark, 75,000 cases petroleum, hence to Java, 16½c, 17½c, and 18½c; British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork for orders, 52s 6d, option of flour; German ship, 8,500 bbls refined naphtha and lubricating oils, hence to London, 1s 9d; British ship, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast of England, 42s 6d; British ship, 996 tons, west coast of South America, to New-York, 26s 9d, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, lumber, Mobile to Buenos Ayres, $11.25—$2 form—chartered abroad; British bark, lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $8; British bark, lumber, St. John, N. B., to Rosario, $7.50; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Bordeaux, $1.70; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Cienfuegos, $1.60; bark, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.50; British brig, coal, Sydney, C. B., to St. John, N. B., $1.30; British schooner, coal, Weehawken to St. John, N. B., 70c; schooner, coal, Fort Johnston to Medford, $1; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Salisbury, 90c and towages.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—There was abundance of news in wheat to-day, but business was insufferably dull. As foreigners are not taking an active part in the market, it remains for the home trade to decide matters for itself, and on the issues of dry weather and the supplies in the Northwest values are likely to be settled. The Thoman crop report was out to-day. It stated that rain was urgently needed, and also indicated a curtailment of the area owing to the unfavorable weather. The Orange Judd Farmer was likewise bullish in its summary. The market opened firm this morning on the drought, and soon declined on the Northwestern receipts, 1,704 cars, and lower Liverpool cables. When puts were reported, support enough developed to enable prices to hold steady until the close. The visible supply occasioned surprise, increasing, as it did, 4,287,000 bushels, where not more than 2,000,000 bushels gain was looked for, but it had no effect whatever on prices. Chicago receipts to-day were 575 cars, 35 cars more than expected, and to-morrow's arrivals were estimated at 705 cars. Russia and Black Sea shipments last week were 5,184,000 bushels, (large,) and Argentina exported 24,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage decreased 560,000 bushels. Export clearances at the seaboard were large, at 537,853 bushels, and local inspections from store amounted to 61,204 bushels. Closing Paris cables were 10 centimes lower for spot flour, and 10 centimes for futures, and 5@15 centimes higher for wheat.

WHEAT—December opened at 60¾c, declined to 60¼c, closing at 60¼c, ⅛@⅜c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easier, and ¼c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal points, 1,725,938 bushels; shipments, 1,095,314 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 310,865 bushels; shipments, 227,799 bushels.

CORN—The principal cause of annoyance to corn shorts was partially removed by fair receipts this morning, 496 cars, 26 cars more than estimated arriving. The Liverpool cables were lower, adding to the weakness, which marked the tone. The decline in wheat also exercised a detrimental influence in corn prices. The Thoman crop report estimated the late crop at 2,400,000,000 bushels, and The Orange Judd Farmer placed it at 2,272,000,000 bushels. Business was still of a dragging kind, nothing interesting transpiring throughout the session. Argentine shipments of corn last week were 972,000 bushels. The visible supply decreased 1,674,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage 640,000 bushels. Expert clearances were large, at 390,882 bushels, and local withdrawals from store only fair, at 138,044 bushels. May corn opened at 29⅝c, declined to 29⅛@29¼, closing at 29¼c, ⅛@¼c under Saturday. Cash corn was easy and ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 458,831 bushels; shipments, 328,778 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 309,169 bushels.

OATS—In oats, as usual, there was practically nothing doing. To agree with the course of wheat and corn, prices were easy. Thoman's report made the yield on the recent crop 940,000,000 bushels. This is in excess of all previous estimates. Receipts to-day were 400 cars, and 11,175 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 78,000 bushels. May oats closed unchanged from Saturday. Cash oats were ¼@½c lower.

RYE—Was dull. The feeling was easy, owing to good receipts, 24 cars, and the weakness of wheat. The visible supply showed a good increase: No. 1 on the regular market sold at 38¼@38¾c; by sample, sales were at 34c for no grade, 37c for No. 3 on track, and 38c for No. 2 filled through. October was nominally 38¼c; December sold at 39¾c, January was nominally 40¾@41c, and May was 44c bid.

BARLEY—Was in liberal supply, and although not materially altered in price was a shade easier. The demand was fair. Receipts were 197 cars, and 16,970 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 229,000 bushels. Screenings sold at $5@$8 per ton; poor to good, 22@38c; choice to fancy, 39@43c.

PROVISIONS—The run of hogs was greater even than the free estimate given on Saturday, 30,000 arriving. Under the circumstances prices at the yards were, of course, lower and responsive to the fact, product also declined. Business was still in a l

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Weakness, Followed by a Sharp Recovery.

THE MARKET ENTIRELY PROFESSIONAL

Enormous Trading in Sugar—Leather Preferred Also Active—Railway List Well Held—St. Paul's Phenomenal Earnings.

MONDAY—P. M.

Prices at the opening to-day were uniformly lower, with Sugar and Leather preferred heavy under large transactions. The general list declined during the morning in sympathy with the weakness in the specialties. The trading in Sugar was more than 102,000 in a total day's business of about 304,000 shares. It moved between 103⅜ and 101⅝, and closed at 102⅜, a net loss of 1⅛ points. The recovery in the afternoon was led by this stock, and rumor had it that two important traders who have been sellers of the stock from a much higher level covered about 20,000 shares between them. Leather preferred moved between 72¼ and 69¾, and closed at 71⅝, a net advance of ½ on sales of 30,000 shares.

The recovery began about 1 o'clock, continued pretty well up to the close, and wiped out most of the early losses. There was an entire absence of outside interest, the fluctuations of the day being the result of operations by professional traders. The exchange market was firm, but very little business was done. The absence of cotton bills was a disappointment. The cotton market was stronger, and at the close was 13 points higher for the January and March options. Continued drought in the Winter wheat section was made much of by the traders. Little or no attention was paid to good news. St. Paul's phenomenal showing for September influenced the stock to the extent of ⅛, and the other grangers were small fractions lower. Metropolitan Traction scored an exceptional advance of 4⅞ points. General Electric lost 1¼ points.

London bought a few shares of St. Paul, but sold in a small way nearly all other international stocks. The foreigners continue to predict trouble for this country because of the unsatisfactory character of the currency. The fortnightly settlement began to-day and proceeded without friction. The late strength in the local market was due almost solely to the covering of short contracts.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was dull, with the supply equal to all requirements. Rates were 3@4 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in slightly better demand. Quotations were 4½ per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for six-month single names, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four-month single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $82,411,334; balances, $5,210,395; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $19,038.

Money in London ½ per cent.; short and three-month bills, ¾ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$69,639,188
Imports for the same period.....	24,928,990
Net exports.....	
Net exports to date, 1894.....	$44,710,198
Net exports to date, 1893.....	26,274,622
Net exports to date, 1892.....	12,751,490
	51,519,217

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¼@4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@4.88⅛ for demand, $4.86⅜@$4.88⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95 3-16 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c. discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Consolidated Gas.....	1
Metropolitan Traction.....	1
United States Leather.....	4⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refs.....	1⅛
Bay State Gas.....	⅝
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo...	1
Delaware, Lack. & Western.....	1¼
General Electric.....	1¼
Illinois Steel.....	1¼
Long Island.....	1
Long Island Traction.....	⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.....	⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.....	⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....	⅝
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.....	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie 1st con.....	1
Erie 2d con., cfs.....	1
Morris & Essex 7s, gtd.....	1
Omaha & St. Louis 1st.....	4
Pennsylvania 1½s.....	1
Scioto Valley & M. 4s.....	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st.....	1

DECLINED.

Kan. Pacific con.....	
Kan. Pacific con., t. r.....	1½
Lehigh & W. B. con., as.....	1½
Morris & Essex 1st.....	1
New-York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s..	1
Northern Pacific Term.....	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.....	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅜@122¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891.....		97
4s, r., 1907.....	97¼	
4s, c., 1907.....	111½	112
4s, r., 1925.....	111½	112
4s, c., 1925.....	121¼	122
5s, r., 1904.....	122⅜	123
5s, c., 1904.....	114⅝	115⅛
Currency 6s, 1895.....	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1896.....	100	--
Currency 6s, 1897.....	102	--
Currency 6s, 1898.....	104½	--
Currency 6s, 1899.....	108	--
Cherokee 4s, 1890.....	110	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897.....	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898.....	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899.....	100¾	--
	100¾	--

In State securities, $150,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6¼, and $3,000, do, funded debt 2-3s, of 1991, at 62½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 59⅝; Reading, ⅝ to 9½; Erie second consols, ½ to 79; Erie, ⅜ to 18½; Union Pacific, ¼ to 13½, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛ to 60⅝. Illinois Central sold at 101⅝, St. Paul at 78½, and New-York Central at 103¾. British consols were 1-16 lower, at 107 5-16 for money and 107⅜ for the account.

Money in London, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 65c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks. Spanish 4s, 86⅝.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil.....	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝	22½	125
American Express.....	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	118	215
*American Sugar Refining..	103⅛	103⅜	101⅝	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	102,342
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100¼	100¼	99⅜	100	99¾	100	1,522
American Tobacco.....	95	95	91⅞	92⅝	92⅝	92¾	14,810
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	5,600
Atlantic & Pacific.....	1	1	1	1	⅞	1⅛	50
*Bay State Gas.....	23	23	22	22	22	23	500
Canada Southern.....	55¾	56¼	55¾	56⅛	55⅞	56	1,110
Canadian Pacific.....	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	60	40
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	18⅞	19	17⅝	19	19¼	19¼	1,420
Chicago Gas.....	68¼	68¼	68⅛	68¼	68¼	68¾	400
Chicago Gas, tr. certs.....	68	68¼	67¾	68⅛	68⅛	68⅝	6,540
Chicago & Eastern Illinois..	48	48	48	48	48	49	100
Chicago & Northwestern.....	106¼	106¼	105¼	106	105⅞	106¼	3,853
Chicago & Northwestern pf..	148¼	148¾	148¼	148¼	148	150	70
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.....	85¾	86	85	85⅝	85⅝	86	5,800
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	160
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf..	76¾	76¾	75⅞	76⅝	76⅝	76¾	21,935
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.....	120⅝	120⅝	120¼	120⅜	120¼	120½	303
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf...	62½	63	62½	63	62⅝	63	1,704
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	35	35¼	34½	35¼	35¼	35½	2,030
Columbus & Hocking Coal....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo...	21	21	21	21	20⅝	22	203
Consolidated Gas Company...	148½	149	148	149	148½	149¾	947
Delaware & Hudson.....	131½	131¾	131¼	131½	131	132¾	125
Delaware, Lack. & Western..	166¾	168⅜	166¼	166¼	166	167½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....	52	52	52	52	51¾	52	50
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd..	23⅝	24	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24	6,855
*Duluth, S. S. & A.....	6	6	6	6	5¾	6¼	100
Erie Telephone & Telegraph.	68½	68¼	67½	67½	66½	67½	221
General Electric.....	35½	35⅞	34⅝	35¼	34¾	34¾	5,300
Green Bay & Winona, t. r....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	400
Illinois Central.....	78	78	78	78	78	79	100
Illinois Steel Company.....	100	100	100	100	100	100⅝	600
Iowa Central.....	78	78	78	78	78	79	100
Iowa Central pf.....	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	10	10½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.....	35¼	35½	35½	35½	35	36	100
Lake Shore.....	77	77	76	76	76	77	150
Long Island.....	150⅜	150½	150	150¼	150½	151	48
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd..	85¾	85¾	85⅜	85⅝	85⅞	87	874
Louisville & Nashville.....	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜	58¼	58⅝	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	1,110
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf..	27	27⅜	26½	27⅛	26⅞	27⅜	5,350
Manhattan Consolidated.....	106	106	105	106	105½	106	3,325
*Metropolitan Traction.....	24	25	24	25	24½	25	900
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	57⅜	58	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.....	33½	33½	32½	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	500
Missouri Pacific.....	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	3,545
Missouri, Kansas & Texas....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf..	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝	24	4,600
Mobile & Ohio.....	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼	33⅛	34	200
*National Lead Company....	33	33¼	33	33¼	33¼	34	4,600
*National Lead Company pf..	90¼	90¾	90⅜	90⅝	90	90½	115
New-Jersey Central.....	111	111	111	111	110	111	4
New-York Central.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100¾	120
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	53	40
New-York & New-Haven.....	186	186	186	186	186	187½	7
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	13⅜	200
New-York, Sus. & Western....	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	5,170
New-York, Sus. & West. pf..	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	34½	35	530
Norfolk & Western pf.....	13	13	13	13	13	13½	100
North American.....	5	5	5	5	5	5½	100
Northern Pacific.....	5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	100
Northern Pacific pf.....	18½	18¾	18	18	18	18⅝	520
Ontario & Western.....	17¼	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17¾	17⅞	860
Oregon Short Line & U. N..	9	9	9	9	9	9	316
Pacific Mail.....	29⅞	30¾	29½	30⅜	30¼	31	2,060
Pennsylvania Coal.....	326	326	326	326	320	340	200
Philadelphia & Reading.....	18	18¾	18	18½	18½	18¾	13,495
Pitts., C., & St. Louis.....	173½	173½	173½	173½	171	173	3
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¾	900
St. Louis Southwestern.....	15	15	15	15	14¼	14⅞	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf...	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	26	31	2
St. Paul & Duluth.....	42½	42½	42½	42½	42¼	43	200
St. Paul & Omaha.....	115	115	115	115	113	116	100
Southern Railway.....	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½	24¼	600
Southern Railway pf.....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11¾	12	2,880
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	36¼	36¾	35¾	36	36	36¾	1,704
Texas Pacific.....	38	38⅞	37½	38½	38¼	38⅝	13,360
Toledo & Ohio Central pf..	77	77	77	77	76	78½	1,100
Union Pacific.....	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	13	325
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.....	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	1,300
United States Rubber.....	39⅞	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39¾	1,095
United States Rubber pf.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93¼	93⅝	485
*United States Leather.....	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	5,170
United States Leather pf.....	71	72¼	69¾	71½	71⅜	71⅝	29,085
Wabash pf.....	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½	2,100
Wells-Fargo Express.....	98	98	98	98	98	99	5
Western Union Telegraph....	91	91¼	90¾	91	91	91¼	3,599
*Western Union Beef.....	12	12¼	11¾	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	740
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	14	14½	4,150
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf....	44	45½	44	45½	44¼	46⅜	600
Wisconsin Central.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...	...	50
Total sales.....							304,013

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver.....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	...	...	100
Lacrosse.....	.14	.14	.14	.14	...	...	3,000
Total sales.....							3,100

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000.....	113	Kanawha & Mich 4s 13,000.....	83¼
7,000.....	113¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1896 2,000.....	111¾
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 20,000.....	53¼	Kans Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented 20,000.....	113⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 4,000.....	79⅜	Kans Pac 1st Cons 3,000.....	81½
10,000.....	79⅞	Trust Co Certfs 1,000.....	83
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A 2,000.....	82½	2,000.....	82¼
Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid 5,000.....	31½	Keokuk & D M 1st 5,000.....	100¾
10,000.....	31½	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000.....	97½
4,000.....	31½	L & M So 2d Coup 2,000.....	124
5,000.....	31⅜	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 9,000.....	104
Austin & N'w'n 1st 11,000.....	90¼	Lehigh V Term 5s 4,000.....	105
Brooklyn Elev 1st 4,000.....	105	Lehigh & W-B Cons Assented 17,000.....	106¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000.....	103	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000.....	114
10,000.....	102⅝	Metropolitan Elev 1st 7,000.....	121
Canada Southern 2d 1,000.....	108¼	Metropolitan Elev 2d 1,000.....	119¾
Cent of N J Gen 5s 14,000.....	119½	Mil & N'n 1st, 1910 Main Line 1,000.....	118¼
1,000.....	119¾	Mil & St Paul 1st Southwest Div 2,000.....	117¼
2,000.....	119¼	Minn & St L Con 5s 10,000.....	104¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1896 1,000.....	106	Mo K & Tex 1st 4s 14,000.....	88
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 5,000.....	104⅜	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 11,000.....	64¼
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000.....	104	2,000.....	64¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000.....	105¼	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000.....	84½
5,000.....	105¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000.....	92¼
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000c.....	46	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 1,000s20f.....	102
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000.....	105¼	Mo Pac Trust 5s 5,000.....	88¼
5,000.....	105¾	5,000.....	87
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000.....	128¼	5,000.....	87¼
Cin, Ham & D 4½s 15,000.....	105	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 10,000.....	87¾
C, C, C & Ind 1st 1,000.....	112¼	7,000.....	77½
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 9,000.....	108	13,000.....	77¼
5,000.....	108⅝	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000.....	63¼
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs 3,000.....	28½	Mobile & Ohio, New 3,000.....	120
E T, V & G Div'l 5s 4,000.....	115¼	Morris & Essex 1st 1,000.....	145
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 1,000.....	103	Morris & E Con Gtd 1,000.....	145
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000.....	102¾	Nash, C & St L Con 2,000.....	103
Erie 1st Con G'ld 7s 1,000.....	142	N Y Central 1st Coup 1,000.....	124
30,000.....	143½	2,000.....	123½
Erie Reorgn 1st Lien 2,000.....	114⅞	N Y Elevated 1st 3,000.....	107⅞
Flint & Pere M 5s 10,000.....	95	N Y & Harl 1st Coup 1,000.....	117½
Ft W'th & D C 1st 5,000s20f.....	71½	N Y Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol 1,000.....	83
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 4,000.....	115	Total sales.....	$1,036,600
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 10,000.....	111¾		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express.....	150	152
Albany & Susquehanna.....	175	
Alton & T H.....	60	65½
American Coal.....	100	
American Cotton Oil pf.....	70	72
American District Telegraph.....	30	40
American T. & C.....	94	98
American Tobacco pf.....	106	110
*A. T. & S. F. pf., when issued.	30¼	31¼
Baltimore & Ohio.....	60½	62
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.....	8	9
B. & O. Ill. pf.....	45	55
Boston A. L. pf.....	20	30
Brunswick Company.....	104	105
Buffalo, R. & P.....	¾	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.....	..	23
Bur., C. R. & N.....	55	60
Cedar Falls & M.....	..	9
Central Pacific.....	17¼	18
Chicago & Alton.....	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.....	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf...	101	103
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	167½	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.....	7	9½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.....	4½	5¾
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.....	..	98
Commercial Cable.....	57½	62
Consolidated Coal.....	155	..
Denver & Rio Grande.....	33	34½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge.....	15	16
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf....	8	9½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.....	45	53
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.....	104	124½
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	97¾	98½
Great Northern pf.....	28	30
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.....	123	128
Houston & Texas.....	½	¾
Homestake.....	2½	3½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa.....	20	..
Kanawha & Mich.....	18	18½
Keokuk & D. M.....	7¼	9
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.....	3½	4
King. & Pem.....	17½	..
Laclede Gas.....	3	5
Laclede Gas pf.....	24½	25½
Lake Erie & Western.....	84	86
L. St. L. & T.....	22	23
Mahoning Coal R.....	¼	4
Manhattan Beach.....	108	..
Maryland Coal pf.....	6	9
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	50	60
	22	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.....	58	..
Mexican Central.....	11½	12½
Mexican National certificates....	1½	1¾
Michigan Central.....	97	99
Minnesota & St. Louis 1st pf....	84½	85½
Minnesota Iron.....	68	69
N., C. & St. Louis.....	75	81
National Linseed Oil.....	23	24
National Starch.....	8	9
National Starch 1st pf.....	45	55
National Starch 2d pf.....	20	30
New Central C.....	6	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.....	14½	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	72	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	29	30
N. Y. C. & St. L. Ext 5s.....	70	80
Norfolk Southern.....	3¾	3¾
Norfolk & Western.....	109½	..
Northwestern Tel.....	9	10
Ohio Southern.....	5	15
Ontario Mining.....	9	10
Oregon Improvement.....	6½	10
Ore. R. & N.....	23	27
Peoria & Eastern.....	7	9½
Peoria, D. & E.....	4¾	5
Pitts. & W. pf.....	47¾	..
Pitts., Young. & Ash.....	80	84
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	32	53
P., F. W. & C.....	53	56
P., F. W. & C. pf.....	167	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.....	158	..
Quicksilver.....	2¾	3¾
Quicksilver pf.....	16½	18½
Ren. & Sar.....	180	..
Rio Grande W. pf.....	41	43
Rome, W. & O. pf.....	118½	120
St. J. & Grand Island.....	1	2¼
St. Paul & Duluth pf.....	88	92
St. Paul & Omaha pf.....	122	123
Silver bullion certificates.....	67¾	68¼
Sunshine Cotton Oil.....	7	45
T. P. Land Tr.....	9	11
Toledo & Ohio Central.....	35	40
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.....	1¼	1½
Toledo, A. A. & N. M. pf.....	10	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City..	9	11
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. C. pf.	17	..
U. S. Express.....	42	48
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.....	14	15
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.....	29	31
Utica & B. River.....	150	..
Virginia Midland.....	23	..
Wabash.....	8½	9
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref..	103⅜	103⅜	101⅜	102⅜	32,630
Am. Tobacco..	93	93	91⅝	92⅝	2,880
A., T. & S. F..	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20¼	1,890
Ark. C'y Imp..	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	80
Chi. Gas.....	68	68¼	67⅝	68⅛	1,900
C., B. & Q....	85¾	86	85⅛	85⅞	5,860
C., M. & St. P.	76⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76½	9,880
Col. Fuel & I..	34½	34½	34½	34½	10
Cent. of N. J..	111	111	111	111	100
Chi. & N. W..	106½	106¼	106¼	106¾	20
Chi. & G. F...	23⅞	24⅛	23½	24⅛	640
Gen. Electric..	35½	35½	33⅝	34⅝	1,050
Total sales.....					68,950

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs.....	31½	31½	31½	31½	$25,000
A. C. Oil 8s...	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	64½	64½	64½	64½	10,000
Ohio So. 1st..	90⅛	90½	90⅛	90⅜	3,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.....	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	15,000
Total sales.....					$68,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag....	.06	.06	.05	.06	2,300
Chrysolite ..	.27	.27	.25	.26	400
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Total sales.....					$4,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option.....	60⅞	60⅞	60¼	60½	713,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	90	94
American Bank Note.....	40	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank..	164	
American Grocery 1st pf.....	52	62
American Surety Company.....	215	220
American Typefounders'.....	½	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.....	3	8
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895..	106¾	108¼
†Atlantic Trust (new).....	175	185
Bank of America.....	218	..
Barney & Smith Car.....	19	22
Barney & Smith pf. stock.....	77	82
Barney & Smith Car 6s.....	100	103
Beckton Construction pf.....	86	90
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.....	104¼	105¼
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co..	128	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue....	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st....	106	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d....	108	113
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	173	175
Brooklyn Elevated.....	193	214
Brooklyn Traction.....	12½	14
Brooklyn Traction pf.....	58½	61
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st....	108	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock....	85⅜	87¼
Celluloid Company stock.....	64	67½
†Central & South American Tel..	123½	126½
Central Cross-Town.....	175	190
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	21½	25
Central Trust Company.....	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock....	⅞	2¼
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock..	½	1¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	49½	52½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn).....	70	75
Commercial Cable Co. stock.....	160	165
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	103¾	105
*Consumers' G. (Jersey City) stk.	90	95
Continental Trust.....	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock.....	68	74
Detroit Gas bonds.....	97½	97
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.....	166	169
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R. 5 per cent. scrip.....	103	105
Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip.....	107	109
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn....	340	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	1	1¾
Ensley Land Company.....	75	..
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co..	198	202
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York..	130	..
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad.....	765	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.....	315	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.....	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	55	58½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	55	60
Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	57¼	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	77	87
Garfield National Bank.....	86	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph.....	450	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	107¼	..
Grand Rapids Gas bonds.....	55	57
Grand River

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. — 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank — Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. — 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. — 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National — 10 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 41 and 43 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage, bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage, Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry R. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,500 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars address the undersigned.

A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$6,000 FIRST MORTGAGE—REAL ESTATE—for eight years to run; 5 per cent. INSURANCE POLICY, Box 139 Times.

Financial.

$2,500,000 NORTHERN OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mtge., Fifty Year, Five per cent. Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1945.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1ST AND OCT. 1ST.

Payment of Principal and Interest in Gold.

Guaranteed by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

BY INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS FOR SALE AT 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

PROSPECTUSES GIVING FULL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE LOAN MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 29, 1895, and will be closed at 3 P. M. on the same day, or earlier, at our pleasure. The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions or to allot less than the amount subscribed for.

AT THE PRICE NAMED THE BONDS WILL NET 4¾ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT, AND WE CONSIDER THEM SAFE AND DESIRABLE. COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE AND LEASE MAY BE INSPECTED AT OUR OFFICE. APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THE LOAN ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Vermilye & Company,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York, October 18, 1895.

To the Security Holders of the

Union Pacific Main Line proper, inclusive of the Kansas Pacific Line:

The undersigned, having been requested by large interests in the above lines to effect a combination of First Mortgage and other Bondholders, so that a practicable reorganization of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Main Lines may be secured, have prepared a plan of reorganization, of which copies may be obtained from THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO. and KUHN, LOEB & CO. of New-York and the OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of Boston.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., } COMMITTEE.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES, 2D,
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF Kansas Pacific Consolidated FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so WITHOUT EXPENSE before NOVEMBER 1ST on presenting their receipts at the MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Committee.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.
To the Holders of Our Receipts:
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

BONDS.

New-Haven & Northampton 7s, 1899.
New-Haven & Northampton 6s, 1909.
New-Haven & Northampton 5s, 1911.
Harlem River & Portchester 7s, 1903.
Harlem River & Portchester 6s, 1903.
Housatonic 5s, 1937.

ALL IN NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD SYSTEM.

FOR SALE.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.,
18 WALL STREET.

To the Holders of Certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Company:

Referring to the Committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.

Dated New-York, October 17, 1895.
FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
J. N. WALLACE, Committee.
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST CO.

This Company will pay the principal of the First Series of its Debentures AMOUNTING TO $100,000 and maturing November 1st, 1896, on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1895.

Holders of these debentures are requested to present them at the company's offices on that day for payment in full.

34 Nassau St., New-York.

COUPONS LOST.

Notice is hereby given that the following coupons of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company 4½ per cent. extended third mortgage bonds have been lost or destroyed. Payment on same has been stopped, and application made for payment to the rightful owner. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said coupons.

10 coupons, due March 1, 1895.....$225
10 coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895..... 225
Bonds Nos. 3,438, 3,460, 3,750, 3,751, 3,754, 4,687, 5,050, 5,120, 5,315, 5,590.

MULLER, SCHALL & CO.,
New-York, October, 1895. 54 Wall St.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. AND METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. RECEIPTS FOR THE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN R. R. CO. AND ITS VARIOUS DIVISIONS:

The holders of the above-named receipts can obtain the securities of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, to which they are entitled, by presenting them to the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 37 Wall Street, on and after November 1, 1895.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Chairman.

Philadelphia & Reading 6%
Equitable Interest Certificates
DEALT IN
F. J. LISMAN, 10 WALL ST.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Activity Reviving.
Profitable to Careful Traders.
WRITE OR CALL FOR MARKET LETTER.
FRED H. SMITH,
No. 8 Broad St., N. Y.
MARGIN THREE TO FIVE PER CENT. COMMISSION, 1-16.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Rollin M. Morgan, Assignee of A. A. Andruss & Son.)

$8,700 Bond and Mtge. made by Henry C. Demorest to A. Andruss & Son on Lease of Premises No. 8 East 42d St., payable June 27th, 1898, with interest at 6 p. c. per annum.
(By order of executrix.)
$15,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co., Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds. (Union Trust Co. Receipt.)
$5,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds. 1990.
$2,500 Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1952.
$3,000 Kings County Elevated Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925, Series A.
$2,000 Fulton Elevated Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1929.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Nebraska Extn. Mtge. Sfkg. Fund Bds., 1927.
$2,000 2d Av. R. R. Genl. Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 West Side R. R. Co. (of Milwaukee) 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Milwaukee City R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Metropolitan Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1937.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virginia & Geo. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
10 shs. National City Bank.
26 shs. General Electric Common.
5 shs. P. Lorillard Co. Pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shs. Equitable Gas Co. of Memphis, Tenn.
7 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. American Ball Nozzle Co.
25 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
5 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
15 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
15 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
55 shs. Empire State Bank.
$2,500 Unadilla Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$15,000 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Duluth & Winnepeg R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$6,000 Zanesville Terminal 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
15 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
26 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co., Guar.
60 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$1,000 Negotiable Certf. of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Bd.
105 shs. Peoria Commercial Phosphate Co. Pfd.
55 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
10 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$5,000 Ashland & Pine Knot R. R. & Tel. Line 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., May, 1895; May, 1894, Coups. on.
95 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
14 shs. National Park Bank.
200 shs. Chicago Ry. Terminal Elevator Co. Pfd.
$13,000 The Western Zinc Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 20-year Bds., 1913; May, 1893, Coups. on. (Hypothecated.)
$3,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mount Pleasant R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf.)
$2,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. (Lacrosse & Davenport Div.) 7 p. c. Bds., Endorsed.
50 shs. Navasota & Texas Land Co.
100 shs. Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
$1,000 New-York & Erie R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Extended Bd., 1919, Regstd.
25 shs. Southern National Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(Executor's sale.)

1 share New-York Law Institute, (to close an estate.)
1,000 shares New-York Petroleum Co., $5 each.
1,000 shares Mount Sterling Copper Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
500 shares Mount Sterling Copper Co.
117 shares Exeter Electric Co. preferred, $100 each.
Receipt of Atlantic Trust Co. for two $500 Debenture Bonds of the American Investment Co., Series N., (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Equitable Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1899.
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 BROAD ST., (MILLS BUILDING,) New-York, Oct. 28, 1895.

Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. First Cons. 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1 proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 5 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO. 31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1895.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, on and after Friday, Nov. 1, 1895.
ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK, Near 5th Av. Depository State of New-York, New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Nov. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed to Nov. 2.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 402 HUDSON ST., New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1895.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.
85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 28, 1895.

Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, of the General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Co. will be paid at the Chase National Bank, 15 Nassau St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The coupons of the debenture bonds of this company, due Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

HOLMES HIS OWN LAWYER

The Services of Assigned Counsel Are Rejected.

CHARGED WITH PIETZEL'S MURDER

The Insurance Swindler Placed on Trial in Philadelphia—Counsel Withdraw in Spite of the Court's Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned in the Criminal Court to-day on the charge of having murdered Benjamin F. Pietzel in this city Sept. 2, 1894.

The widespread publicity given this sensational case attracted a great throng of people to the corridors of the City Hall leading to the courtroom, but in anticipation of the crowd, cordons of police guarded all the entrances, and only those having business in the courtroom were admitted.

The very opening of the trial furnished an unusual incident in court procedure, and was in keeping with the strange phases that have made this case unique in the criminal records of the country. Directly after the prisoner had been placed in the dock and Judge Arnold had taken his seat upon the bench, Holmes's two attorneys asked for a continuance of the case. This request was refused, as there had already been more than enough of the law's proverbial delay, and Judge Arnold ordered the trial proceeded with. Then the defendant's lawyers announced they would withdraw from the case. The Judge expressed his surprise at such unprecedented action at the beginning of a murder trial, and told the two attorneys that if they withdrew they placed themselves in jeopardy of being disbarred. Nevertheless, with the prospect of disbarment before them, the two lawyers persisted in their refusal to conduct the case, and left the courtroom. The Court thereupon appointed two attorneys to conduct the prisoner's defense.

Although accused of crimes that would revolt a savage, there was something pathetic in the picture made by Holmes at this point. Slender, erect, and more youthful than his pictures make him appear, and with an added delicacy given his naturally clear-cut and refined face by his long confinement in prison, Holmes arose to his feet and addressed the Court. His voice was weak and quavering, like that of a man who has been ill and hardly carried the short distance that separated him from the Court. He announced that he would not accept the lawyers appointed by the Court and that he would conduct his own defense.

A hum of astonishment went around the courtroom, but, alone and without a friend by his side, Holmes's iron nerve bore him up under the trying ordeal of the desertion of his counsel. Holmes exercised his right of challenge, and before the jury was obtained eighteen men had been set aside by him.

Holmes sat in the dock this afternoon busily engaged taking notes during his terrible arraignment by the District Attorney in his opening argument. An occasional flush that suffused his cheek and once in a while a slight lifting of the eyebrows when the District Attorney became particularly earnest, were the only marks of emotion exhibited by Holmes. When the District Attorney had concluded his argument Holmes requested that he be allowed light and writing materials in his cell in the county prison. This was granted him and then Holmes asked to be allowed to see his wife.

A sharp interchange of dialogue occurred between the prisoner and the District Attorney as to which wife he wanted to see, and finally Holmes was driven to say that it was the last woman who had married him. This woman has refused to see Holmes, but he obtained a promise from the Court that a letter should be given her to-night, and that, if she would comply, an answer to it should be sent to him from her.

THE CASE OPENED.

A Strong Plea by the Prisoner for a Postponement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Holmes case was called shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Holmes walked jauntily into the dock, a tipstaff on either side of him. He was rather pale from long confinement in the county prison, but his black beard was neatly trimmed and his black suit of clothing gave him a dressy appearance. He took his seat with a calmness that was noticeable, and while he evinced a decided interest in the matters at issue, there was no look of fear upon his countenance, nor any evidence of nervousness in his action.

After the formalities in connection with the opening of the court had been concluded, Attorney W. H. Shoemaker, of counsel for the prisoner, in an address of some length, asked for a postponement of the case for sixty days. Mr. Shoemaker's contention was that the defense was not prepared for trial; that no witnesses were present. District Attorney Graham strenuously opposed the motion, declaring that the States's witnesses were present of their own volition, and that if a continuance should be granted, it would mean "the absolute destruction of the Commonwealth's case." Mrs. Pietzel's health was impaired, Mr. Graham further said, and if the case should be postponed, the strain would intensify her illness.

Samuel P. Rotan, for the defense, then addressed the Court, and claimed that, as Holmes was charged with the highest crime on the calendar, and other cases were involved, it would be necessary to investigate the dependent cases before proceeding. The attorney pleaded for time in which he and his colleagues could realize on Holmes's assets, and thus bring witnesses to Philadelphia who will not come unless their expenses are paid. "Since the discovery of new testimony within the last four or five days, which he wanted to investigate, was a further plea of the attorney for a continuance.

Judge Arnold overruled the motions for postponement in a very few words, and ordered the trial to go on. Judge Arnold stated that there would be no farce in court, but a trial, and again directed that the jury be called and the prisoner tried on the indictment.

The first talesman called to be examined was Enoch Turner, a conductor. District Attorney Graham said he desired to state to the juror, and ask the attention of other jurors at the same time to avoid the necessity of repetition, that the case about to be tried was that of the Commonwealth vs. Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, charged with the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel.

After asking the talesman several questions, the District Attorney turned him over to the defense, but Attorney Shoemaker, addressing Judge Arnold, said:

Will you allow this case to go over until to-morrow, in order to make what preparation we can with regard to it?

The Court—This case must go on.

At this point Attorney Rotan informed the Court that the prisoner wished to be heard, and Holmes, rising from his seat in the dock, addressing the Court, said:

May it please the Court, I have no inclination to ask the present counsel to continue in the case, where I can see it will be against their own interest. Bearing this fact in mind, I have within the last few moments discharged them from the case.

The Court—They cannot be discharged from the case, and if they leave the court they will be punished as lawyers are punished for disobedience.

Mr. Rotan—We do not ask to leave the court or to leave the case; but we desire, as we said some time ago, to have further time, and now, rather than go on with the case, we ask to withdraw.

The Court—Gentlemen, as I said before, your application to withdraw is refused.

Holmes—If the Court please, if I can have a continuance even for one day, I feel sure—

The Court—That has been refused already. We can go on with the business to-day, and keep the case running for a day or two.

Holmes—Will not the case be allowed to go over for a day when I state to the Court that I can get another lawyer to attend to my interests?

The Court—You will have time to-morrow to get another lawyer, but the case must go on to-day.

Mr. Rotan—The prisoner stated that he intends to examine these jurors, and it is not interfering with the counsel. He says he is going to attend to the examination of these jurors.

The Court—Let him examine them, then.

Mr. Shoemaker—He might be able to get other counsel for to-morrow, but we are not able to go on with this case.

The Court—We will occupy the day as much as we can, Mr. Shoemaker. We cannot get through with the case to-day, and you will have an opportunity to get other counsel by to-morrow morning. Go on and occupy to-day, and get on as far as you can. Will you examine the witness?

Holmes Examines Jurors.

Holmes, in response to this query, proceeded to examine the juror, and finally asked that the juror be discharged peremptorily. The challenge was overruled.

The next juror called was Frederick Schlump, Sr. He was found to be unobjectionable by the Commonwealth, and was examined by Holmes in person, and at the end of that examination was permitted to take a seat in the box.

At the end of this examination Mr. Rotan addressed the Court, saying:

May it please your Honor, the prisoner won't let me do anything, and I will have to retire from the court.

Judge Arnold—I advise you not to do it.

Mr. Rotan—With all respect to the Court, I fear that I will have to do it. He says he won't allow me to do anything. It is useless, therefore, for me to remain, and I will have to withdraw. I do not withdraw with reluctance. After having stated to the Court our purpose to withdraw, and having heard the Court's opinion upon that purpose, we are told by the prisoner that he won't let us do anything for him. I do it reluctantly, but under the circumstances I will have to withdraw. I believe that I am doing my duty.

Judge Arnold—Very well, you will both have to bear the consequences. You know what they are.

Both Mr. Rotan and Mr. Shoemaker then withdrew from the court without saying a word to the prisoner.

Mr. Graham then called Everett A. Schofield to the bar of the court, and another young attorney, and after a conversation with Judge Arnold Mr. Graham moved the Court for the appointment of counsel to protect the defendant's rights. Judge Arnold was about to assign them, and they had taken their seats at the attorney's table, when Holmes arose, and, addressing the Court, said:

To have an attorney thrust upon me at this time, and one who is not at all familiar with the case, were I to permit him to represent me, would be, in my opinion, to sacrifice my life. I had intended, in the statement of the case to-day to ask for leave to consult with a party with whom money had been placed so that I could consult with Mr. R. O. Moon, who has some knowledge of the case, and engage his services. I feel that I am able to look after my own interests for this day.

Judge Arnold—Then you refuse the assignment of counsel?

Holmes—I must refuse, with the request that I may be permitted to consult after the adjournment of the court to-day with the persons I have mentioned.

Judge Arnold—The case will go on. You can examine the jurors yourself, and you can have the consultation to-night.

The calling of jurors was then resumed, and after several had been called and examined, Holmes, addressing Judge Arnold, said:

Holmes—Can I sit at the desk so as to be nearer the jurors and the Court?

Judge Arnold—That can't be done.

Holmes—My voice has not been used much for a year; it is weak, and I fear if it is used much it may get weaker, and if I were nearer the Court and jury I could be heard better.

Judge Arnold—Though your voice is weak, we can hear you; the court is very quiet.

Holmes—If I should after to-day go on without counsel, could the dock be placed nearer the rail?

Judge Arnold—We will think of that hereafter.

When Richard Johnson was called, the District Attorney asked him whether he had read or discussed a sensational book published by the defendant, entitled "Holmes's Own Story."

"This is not the time or place to discuss that question," interrupted Holmes. "I have published no book, or authorized any to be published."

"I know better," said Mr. Graham.

The juror answered "No" to the question, however, whereupon he was accepted without further discussion.

Moon Will Not Serve.

At this stage of the proceedings Attorney R. O. Moon entered the courtroom, and when the Court was so informed a few moments' delay was allowed while Mr. Moon conversed with the prisoner. At the conclusion of their conference, Mr. Moon, addressing Judge Arnold, said:

In response to the request of the prisoner, I have come up here, and after a brief consultation with him I would say that, of course, it is impossible for me to take charge of this case. I, perhaps, know as much as any counsel could know about the case, and would say that practically I have not been consulted in this matter, although efforts have been made to retain me, but, for reasons, I have not accepted a retainer. I have declined to take part in the case, and the position in which I find myself now, no matter how earnestly I might desire to aid this man in the preparation of the case, which covers affairs and transactions which I have not had the opportunity to examine or investigate at all—no matter how earnestly I might desire to serve the prisoner, or however willing I might be to lay aside my own professional engagements, I feel that, in the absence of preparation, I should be utterly powerless to aid the prisoner. Therefore I must decline, and I am frank to say so to the Court.

Judge Arnold—The prisoner has exercised his right in choosing counsel, and has taken charge of his own case.

The calling of jurors was again resumed. Juror Michael J. Scanlon was severely cross-examined by Holmes, who finally challenged him peremptorily. Holmes then challenged John McLaughlin and John C. Risley, peremptorily, and asked the Court if he had a right to make further challenges.

"Yes, up to the time the jury is sworn," said Mr. Graham.

"I would rather have my instruction from the Court than from you, Mr. Graham," coolly replied Holmes.

John Richardson, Sr., weaver, was then called, and his answers proved satisfactory to the District Attorney. He was, however, peremptorily challenged by Holmes.

When the box had been filled for the second time, Mr. Graham instructed the crier to ask the prisoner if he was satisfied, and if he was, to swear the jury. Holmes, without waiting for the question of the crier, asked the Court whether the District Attorney had the right to further challenge jurors, if he, Holmes, were not to exercise that right. Judge Arnold replied that the District Attorney could challenge until the jury was sworn. Holmes then peremptorily set aside Shreve, Ackley, and Charles Wasson.

After exercising his right to challenge peremptorily, and the box having been filled by jurors subsequently called, Holmes inquired how many challenges he had made, and was told sixteen, leaving him four more. He then addressed Judge Arnold, saying:

I urgently ask that the case be continued until to-morrow morning, before I decide whether I shall elect to make any further challenges, and so that I can have the consultation I desire, and an opportunity to send to Mr. Rotan for papers in possession of my former counsel.

Judge Arnold—I will send for the papers, but the case must go on.

Holmes—The delay is but short, and I feel that if I were given this day I should be able to get counsel.

Judge Arnold—You have discharged your counsel, and the case must go on. We cannot lock up the jury all night to oblige you.

Holmes pressed for the delay, and said that, so far as he was concerned, he did not care about having the jury locked up.

District Attorney Graham—It is the law.

Judge Arnold—You have discharged your counsel, and the case has been called and we intend that it shall go straight on. There must be no motion for a delay. (To the Clerk of the court)—Swear the jury.

Holmes—I desire to challenge two, if that is the last resort.

A Jury Secured.

He was permitted to do so, and within a few minutes thereafter, the box being again filled, both the Commonwealth and the prisoner expressed satisfaction with it. Clerk Henszey then swore the jury severally, and recited the indictment charging Holmes with the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, and instructed them as to their duties. This being done, the court took a recess until 3 o'clock. Following are the names of the jurors selected: William P. Hansel, blacksmith; Linford Biles, paymaster; Robert Chambers, carter; George V. Clash, soapmaker; Louis Reese, farmer; Thomas Sloan, driver; John J. Smith, engineer; Andrew Hertel, shoemaker; Richard Johnson, painter; James Kenny, foreman; Robert J. Kinkaid, florist; Samuel Wood, manufacturer. The trial was resumed at 3:30 o'clock, and nearly all of the session, which continued until 4:55 o'clock, was taken up by District Attorney Graham in outlining the case to the jury.

The opening address of the District Attorney was forcible throughout, but his denunciations of Holmes, which were at times particularly severe, had no outward effect upon the accused. Holmes's composure was wonderful, and during the narrative he busied himself in taking copious notes of the prosecuting officer's address.

Mr. Graham at the outset stated that under the indictment, and providing the evidence should warrant it, it would be possible for the jury to find a verdict either of manslaughter, of murder in the second degree, of murder in the first degree, or of acquittal. He declared, however, that he would ask for a verdict of first degree murder.

The District Attorney went into the story of Benj

THE POLICE CASES FAIL

Col. Fellows Asks for the Dismissal of Many Indictments.

HE SEES NO HOPE OF CONVICTION

His Motion Based on a Decision Against the Testimony of Bribe-takers—$40,000 for Fruitless Prosecutions.

The criminal prosecution of police officers and patrolmen growing out of the Lexow exposures is practically over.

This prosecution, conducted at an expense to the county of about $40,000, was begun under the special direction of ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox. It was promised that before it was ended a large number of the blackmailers and corruptionists on the police force would be sent to State prison for long terms.

Two of the men, ex-Captain Stephenson and ex-Inspector McLaughlin, were tried and convicted, but so far from serving a long term in prison they have never been in confinement anywhere except for a few days in the Tombs. They are both out on bail, pending the issue of their appeals.

As for the rest, District Attorney Fellows practically announced yesterday that no "conviction could be hoped for." Acting on the advice, as he declared, of Messrs. Rollins and Fox, Col. Fellows asked Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to dismiss the extra Grand Jury's indictments for bribery against ex-Capts. John J. Donohue and Michael Doherty and ex-Police Sergeant Felix McKenna.

In making this request, Col. Fellows indicated that he would ask the court to take similar action on the indictments against ex-Capt. James K. Price, ex-Sergts. George C. Liebers, James Jordan, and Charles Parkinson, and Wardmen Hoch and Meenan.

The motion to dismiss the indictments first came up last Monday, when Abraham Levy, attorney for McKenna, asked that the case against his client be thrown out of court. Col. Fellows, at that time, asked Justice Ingraham to postpone action until he could consult with Messrs. Rollins and Fox, who had special knowledge of the case.

Mr. Levy renewed his motion yesterday, and Col. Fellows asked that it be granted, at the same time adding that the indictments against Doherty and Donohue be dismissed also.

"The prosecution of these men," said Col. Fellows, "has been rendered hopeless by the recent decision of the General Term, invalidating the uncorroborated testimony of bribe-givers."

Donohue was indicted on the testimony Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate owner, who has in his turn been indicted for knowingly letting his property to disorderly women. The other policemen were indicted on the testimony of Mrs. Thurow, who formerly kept a disorderly house, and on testimony of other persons, most of whom were similarly tainted.

The news of Col. Fellows's action rapidly spread among the friends of the other policemen still under indictment, and Abraham Friend, as counsel for ex-Police Captains Siebert and Carpenter, and ex-Wardmen Downs, Glennon, Larkin, and Keeney, rushed over to the Court House to ask for the dismissal of the indictments against these men.

Justice Ingraham took all the motions under advisement, the ones made by Col. Fellows as well as those made by Mr. Levy and Mr. Friend.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday: "When the indictments against policemen are dismissed we will reinstate them, and then probably suspend them if there are charges against them before this board, pending an investigation of their cases."

DID NOT BRING THE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Fales Says She Does Not Know Where Her Son Has Taken Them.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fales of 383 Fifth Avenue was yesterday ordered by Justice Barrett to make a further return to a writ of habeas corpus directing her and her son, Halliburton Fales, to produce Mr. Fales's two children in the Supreme Court. The writ was renewed on Thursday by Mrs. Margaret K. C. Beale, mother of the children, who was formerly Mrs. Halliburton Fales. She secured a divorce from Mr. Fales in the State of Washington two years ago. Under the decree the two children were to be alternately in the custody of the parents, one to have them six months in the year and the other the other six months.

Mrs. Beale, who remarried shortly after receiving her divorce, says she delivered the children into the custody of her former husband March 23, 1895. She demanded them of Mr. Fales on Sept. 23, but he refused to give them up. After waiting a month she obtained the writ of habeas corpus.

The officers who attempted to serve the writ were unable to find Mr. Fales. They learned that he left the city last Tuesday. Mr. Fales's mother made a formal return to the writ yesterday, saying she did not know where her son had gone with the children. Justice Barrett ordered that she must tell more specifically of the circumstance under which the children were taken away.

John M. Bowers represents Mrs. Beale and Eugene H. Lewis is attorney for Mr. Fales and Mrs. Fales.

Both Mr. Fales and his mother are well known in social circles in this city. Mr. Fales is a member of the Union and University Clubs and a graduate of Columbia in the class of '72. He lives at his mother's residence.

ELEVEN ON THE HANNIGAN JURY.

The Work of Selecting Talesmen Takes Up the Day—Extra Panel Exhausted.

Eleven jurors had been secured for the trial of David Hannigan, the murderer of Solomon H. Mann, when the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned until 10:30 this morning. The extra panel of 150 talesmen drawn on Friday was exhausted by the time the eleventh seat in the jury box was filled, and Justice Ingraham ordered a fresh panel drawn for to-day, when the jury will, no doubt, be completed. The real business of the trial will probably begin this afternoon.

The men selected thus far are:

Edward A. Davidson, 137 East Fiftieth Street; Warren S. Banks, 167 East Eighty-third Street; Paul Nicolino, 59 West Eighty-second Street; Arthur S. Cox, 9 Pine Street; James R. Ortgies, 429 West Twenty-second Street; Franklin W. Sherman, 2,463 Eighth Avenue; Adolph Hank, 660 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; Joseph Ireland, architect, of 487 Manhattan Avenue; Charles T. Bentzen, inventor, of 240 West Twelfth Street; Robert S. Engel, of 227 West Seventieth Street, and Benjamin F. Conaor, of 104 East Ninety-sixth Street.

There were seven jurors in the box when the task of filling the remaining seats was begun yesterday morning. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who has charge of the prosecution, was careful to find out if the talesmen were men or if they were unmarried. Usually when the answers were in the affirmative, Mr. McIntyre found some excuse for getting rid of the talesmen.

Charles W. Brooke and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, counsel for Hannigan, usually bent their energies to the task of discovering if the talesmen called had ever belonged to any of the numerous social organizations of which Mann was a member.

PRISONER FAINTED ON THE STAND.

Judge Brown Took the Case from the Jury and Discharged Connolly.

Daniel Connolly of 575 West Forty-second Street, driver of a United States mail wagon, was placed on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Brown, yesterday, charged with having neglected the Government mail. E. J. Travers of Chicago has the contract for conveying the mails from one point to another, and Connolly is in his employ. Connolly told the Court that the responsibility of the custody of the Government mails was reposed in him by Travers for the munificent remuneration of $6 a week.

Connolly was on Sunday, Jan. 13, last, on a Hoboken ferryboat, in charge of a wagon conveying mails to the West Shore Railroad, when he left the wagon for a few minutes to relieve the pain he was suffering, he said, from a rupture. He was immediately arrested by a post office Inspector.

Connolly had hardly taken the witness stand, when he fainted and fell on the floor in front of the jury. Assistant United States District Attorney Ball, who had charge of the prosecution, refused to proceed with the case, and asked that it be dismissed.

This, the Judge said, could not be done, since the case had already gone before a jury, but he promptly took the case from the jury and discharged the prisoner. Connolly had to be led out of court.

COURT PREVENTS HIGH WORDS.

Lawyer Doanegan Starts to Tell Lawyer Levy His Opinion.

John A. Donnegan, candidate of the State Democracy for Assemblyman from the Thirty-third District, wanted, apparently, to call Joseph Levy some hard names yesterday in the Superior Court, but Judge Gildersleeve wouldn't have it. Mr. Levy started the row. He appeared as counsel for John J. McNamara to press an order directing Mr. Donnegan, who is a lawyer, to pay $2,856 which he alleged Mr. Donnegan had improperly retained while acting as counsel for Mr. McNamara. Mr. Donnegan declared he had paid McNamara all the money he was entitled to.

"That's not so, and you know it," broke in Mr. Levy.

"It is the truth, and you know that it is. You are—"

What else Mr. Donnegan would have said was drowned out by Judge Gildersleeve, who pounded his desk with a gavel and exclaimed:

"Stop that, gentlemen! If you want to pass the lie, go outside. I won't have you calling it here."

Mr. Donnegan insisted that he had been maligned, and Judge Gildersleeve decided to appoint a referee to get at the facts.

She Will Sue Her Grandmother.

Emma L. Huyler, who is eighteen years old, is arranging to sue her grandmother, Mary Huyler, for wasting the estate of Miss Huyler's grandfather, James S. Huyler, who was until his death a resident of Belmar, N. J. Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed John G. Ritter as guardian ad litem for Miss Huyler, to prosecute the action.

In Miss Huyler's petition it is set forth that Mr. Huyler died in January, 1894, leaving an estate that included the property at 420 and 422 East Twentieth Street and 113 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and lots in Wakefield, N. J. He left the property to his wife, she to receive the rents and profits for life. The granddaughter says that, with George S. and Abraham L. Huyler and J. Huyler and Egbert Ellison, she has an interest in the estate in remainder, and that she is about to join in an action against Mrs. Huyler for waste in allowing the property to go into decay, not paying the taxes or mortgages, and in other ways neglecting the property, "to the damage of $2,000."

He Had Enough Brother-in-law.

James Farrell declares that when he married Roger Harrison's sister, Harrison showed his approval of the match by coming to live with the happy young couple. Harrison remained two years, and never paid board. Farrell says he didn't mind this, but when Mrs. Farrell died, leaving a will under which all her property was given to her brother, the afflicted widower protested.

He sued to recover $500, which Mrs. Farrell had on deposit in a bank, alleging that it represented the joint savings of his wife and himself. He also put in a claim for the two years' board. The case was tried in the Superior Court, and Harrison won on both issues. The General Term of the City Court yesterday listened to an argument on appeal, it being alleged that improper evidence had been admitted, and that the Judge's charge was partial.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Wallace yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the demurrer of United States Attorney Macfarlane to the suit of Horace F. Burroughs, against former Collector of the Port Joel B. Erhardt, for the return of $6,000 duties on lumber, paid "under protest." The demurrer was based on the fact that the Collector only acted as agent for and in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he was bound to turn over all such moneys, and the Collector was not, therefore, the proper person to sue, and that the remedy of plaintiff was in an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

—The statement published on Sunday that Justice Paterson of the Supreme Court had granted leave to Attorney General Hancock to bring an action against the New-York Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to restrain its officers from exercising any of their corporate rights, for the dissolution of the company, and for the appointment of a receiver, was incorrect as to the name of the company. The name of the company should have read, "The New-York State Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

—Joseph Larocque, counsel for John W. Mackay, yesterday asked Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court to continue a preliminary injunction restraining Edward S. Stokes from issuing an execution against Mr. Mackay for the collection of a judgment for $94,000 until Mr. Stokes had turned over 165 bonds of the United Lines Telegraph Company. Esek Cowen, for Mr. Stokes, opposed the motion. Justice Barrett put the case over until to-day.

—Henry Nunenkamp, a grocer of 145 West Thirty-second Street, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant, charged with assault in the third degree. While driving down Eighth Avenue a year ago, his wagon knocked down Miss Fitzpatrick, who was riding a bicycle. The grocer was arrested at the time, but later discharged. The Grand Jury again indicted him last Friday on additional evidence. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

—Judge Botty, in the City Court yesterday, signed an order for the medical examination of Charles W. Parker, a son of S. Weber Parker, in a suit brought by Kniffin & Tucker, dealers in hotel supplies, for provisions furnished by them to the elder Parker at the Mystic apartment house, 121 to 125 West Thirty-ninth Street. Charles W. Parker says that he is too ill to appear to be examined in the case.

—When the case of Henry Cohen of 315 Henry Street was called for trial in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Brown, the defendant failed to appear. His bail bond for $1,000 was declared forfeited and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Cohen was charged with having an illicit whisky still at 70 Forsyth Street.

—Jane Dennison has been appointed guardian ad litem for her four-year-old son George A. Dennison in an action for damages she is about to bring against Arnold Adler, a butcher at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. She alleges that in September, 1895, while walking on the sidewalk with the boy, he fell into the cellarway of Adler's store.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of bribery against former Assistant District Attorney Henry L. Hartman. It had been alleged that Mr. Hartman while in the District Attorney's office, had accepted a fee in a case which he had prosecuted. Mr. Hartman contended that the fee was given to him as a retainer in a civil action.

—William Hamilton, alias William Morgan, who was charged with having in his possession of a key for the purpose of opening and robbing mail boxes, yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court. He was remanded until Wednesday for sentence.

—The separation suit of Sigmund Simon against his wife was on trial yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court. Mr. Simon was on the stand all day under cross-examination by Samuel Greenbaum.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 746—The Central Trust Company of New-York, appellant, vs. The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

No. 619—George E. Whitten, appellant, vs. Charles A. Tomlinson, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the third Monday of November.

No. 514—The Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Company, appellant, vs. William H. Beck.—Mandate granted on motion of Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 634—Chin Yuen Sing, appellant, vs. James T. Kilbreth, Collector, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 227—Bob Talton, appellant, vs. Wash Mayes, High Sheriff, &c.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted by L. D. Yarrell.

No. 631—John D. Warner, appellant, vs. The City of New-Orleans.—Submitted as under the thirty-second rule by J. D. Rouse and by B. K. Miller.—Motion for leave to make oral argument submitted by B. K. Miller.

No. 637—W. J. Faust, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Rufus C. Garland.

No. 255—Benjamin H. Forman, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Rose Choppin et al.—Suggestion of diminution of the record herein and motion for a writ of certiorari submitted by William A. Maury for the plaintiff in error.

Nos. 710 and 711.—Charley Smith and John Gibson, plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Mississippi.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted by M. Hewlett.

No. 1—William W. Dunham, administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. C. C. Burr et al.—Submitted.

No. 429—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Rochester Ford for the appellants, by Solicitor General Conrad, Matt G. Reynolds, and L. F. Parker for the appellee, and concluded by Rochester Ford for the appellants.

No. 196—The United States, appellant, vs. Juan Chaves et al.—Argued by Matt G. Reynolds and Solicitor General Conrad for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellees.

No. 547—W. A. Ballow, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by W. C. Glenn for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

The call for Tuesday, Oct. 29, will be as follows: Nos. 424, 528, (and 529,) 517, 493, 593, 673, 288, 325, 352, 2.

NUITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—45—Maitland vs. Archer & Pancoast Company. 29—American Tubing & Webbing Company vs. Nicholls. 43—Boody vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

7—Beach vs. Inman Manufacturing Company. 8—Traver vs. Brown. 32—Rogers Manufacturing Company vs Rogers. 60—Same vs. R. W. Rogers Company. 85—New Departure Bell Company vs. Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company. 88—Stahl vs. Williams. 97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bardsley. 109—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Elmira and Horseheads Railway Company. 112—National Cash Register Company vs. Capitol Cash Register Company. 127—Smith vs. Burt. 128—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 138—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 136—City of Carlsbad vs. Kutnow.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 1024, 296, 35, 105, 306, 312, 313, 266.

The arguments in the appeal of Belden vs. Burke occupied the attention of the court yesterday. They will be finished about noon to-day.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Gergail. 2—Newborg vs. Martin.

Class IV.—3—Joseph vs. Hughes. 4—Baxter vs. Archer.

Class VII.—5—Cook vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 6—Frazier vs. Herts. 7—The People, &c., vs. Bell. 8—Innes vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union.

Class VIII.—9—Manhattan Railway Company vs. McKee. 10—Matter of East Side Bank. 11—Matter of Bozeman. 12—Ralph vs. Industrial Manufacturing Company. 13—Tyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 14—McElroy vs. Ferdon. 15—Colwell vs. Colwell. 16—Shaler & Hall Quarry Company vs. Ryan. 17—Volmar vs. Jenkins. 18—Mass vs. Amsuess. 19—Knippin vs. McBride. 20—Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Uppercut. 21—People, &c., vs. United States Accident Association. 22—Anthony vs. Eastman. 23—Maza vs. Amsink. 24—Roberts vs. Berry Company. 25—Raymond vs. Press Publishing Company. 26—Railway Advertising Company vs. Récamier Manufacturing Company. 27—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Millbank. 28—Bank of British North America vs. Doyle. 29—Rose vs. Hinson Car Coupler Company. 30—Matter of Van Schaick. 31—Stein Casket Company vs. McCann. 32—Automatic Lubricator Company vs. Benson. 33—Matter of Maclay. 34—Nathan vs. Roosevelt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 3017—Pendergast vs. Greenfield. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 328—Clark vs. Farrell. 3250—Buchanan vs. Little. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette. 7769—Bauer vs. Macauley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial. 3593—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 7472—Weiss vs. Prague. 2221—Deutsch vs. Perkins. 1496—Merrill vs. Blanchard. 3404—Eagle Pencil Company vs. Bigelow. 1562—Johanessen vs. Munroe. 761—Bickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 3655—Winthrop Press vs. W. P. Roe Company. 3659—O'Brien vs. Van Court. 7044—Keller vs. Haaken. 6971—Brunner vs. O'Brien. 2284—Kearns vs. The Mayor, &c. 3074—Swager vs. Zeeland Furniture Company. 2792—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Sage. 3730—Deshler vs. The Mayor &c. 2836—Norquist vs. McElhinney. 2837—Smith vs. McElhinney. 6703—Meyer vs. Scheidenberg. 2098—Marks vs. Cashland. 2765—Driggs vs. Dean. Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 1533—Craig vs. Heipershanson. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1525—Kemelhor vs. Freischauer. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1650—Lyons vs. Aver. 10361—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1530—McGearty vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 3167—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 338—Tenoper vs. Viling. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1463—Casaleggi vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2686—Many vs. Hedrick. 1562—Peters vs. McMahon. 1599—Campbell vs. Prague. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c&. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

520—Simon vs. Simon. 713—Schlepert vs. Schlepert.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Starr V. Totten, Oliver A. Farrin, Thomas Gillis, Jennett Martin, At 2 P. M.: Frederick Thun, Edward W. H. Springmeyer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be noticed for that hour.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Patrick Hannan and Michael Schinnick. 2—Charles McCarthy. James Connors. Edward Reilly, and James Early. 3—Georgia Smith. 4—Martin Fitzsimmons. 5—Conrad M. Smyth. 6—Erwin Bassford. 7—Joseph Oussani and Jacob Ousani.

Pleadings.—1—Erminis Esposite. 2—Henry W. Lange. 3—James Duffy. 4—John Wilson. 5—Michael Foley 6—John Reilly. 7—Daniel Taylor. 8—John McKenna. 9—Maggie Brown. 10—Sarah McDonough. 11—Benjamin Smith, Robert Mansfield, and Charles Smith. 12—Edward Friedman. 13—Vincent Chenicari. 14—John Smith. 15—Edward McAvoy. 16—Edward Holahan. 17—William F. Dietz. 18—Andrew J. Malech. 19—William Hart. 20—Edward O'Connor. 21—Jeremiah J. Lynch. 22—William Cohen and Max Schepsky. 23—Charles F. Reiber. 24—Kallman Veldheiman. 25—Rylance Wells. 26—John Jennings. 27—Thomas Mc Carthy. 28—Christopher Sals. 29—Benjamin McKitten. 30—Dennis Sheehan. 31—Maggie Morris. 32—Charles M. Ward. 33—Adolph S. Grunman. 34—Patrick P. Cassidy. 35—John Reilly. 36—John Barry.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy. 3—Richard Gatti. 4—Jared Flagg. 5—Louis Goraan. 6—Salvatore de Matteo. 7—Gutano Libanato.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—James Humphreys. 2—Joseph Fritz and Frank McCarthy. 3—John J. Donovan and David Williamson. 4—John Goodwin. 5—Meyer Lustberg. 6—Albert Jacoby. 7—Alfred Ingram. 8—Ingstler Felix. 9—Isaac Barnett. 10—Abraham Razkowski. 11—Charles Ward. 12—William Stanley and Thomas Johnson. 13—Joseph Mullin. 14—George Stewart. 15—Joseph J. Metzger and Joseph Fischer. 16—Michael McGan. 17—Frederick Scherer and William Curnow.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company; Manning vs. Manning—Thomas P. Wickes.

Barrett, J. Newton vs. Lyman—William W. Hoes. Moloney vs. Waring—S. Burdett Hyatt. Beach, J.—Suckert vs. Suckert—George M. Van Hoesen. Gallagher vs. Baird—Richard M. Henry.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.; Matter of McNamara—Francis C. Cantine.

McAdam, J.—North British Mercantile Insurance Company vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company; same vs. Guardian Assurance Company; same vs. Imperial Fire Insurance Company; same vs. Lancashire Insurance Company; same vs. Lion Fire Insurance Company; same vs. Phoenix Insurance Company; same vs. Royal Insurance Company; same vs. Scottish Union and National Insurance Company; same vs. Home Insurance Company; same vs. Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; same vs. London Assurance Company—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.; Gustave Possehl vs. Bernhard B. Zippert—Leon B. Ginsburg.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.; Marcus Adler vs. Ferdinand Cahn—W. B. & Jordan. Charles A. Leib vs. William K. Van Bokkelen—Charles A. Leib.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.; Thomas Connery vs. John J. Geraty and George H. Ball—Douglass Mathewson. Siegfried Willersthausen vs. George F. Keck—Lorenz Zeller. William Edwards vs. William Stern—E. G. Higginbotham. Fred W. Frischen vs. Claus H. Duhrkoop—Clarence J. Shearn. James E. M. Bowen vs. William E. Gump—Charles L. Hosack.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

1122—Burckett vs. Olin. 2506—Stegman, N. D.30, vs. Hollingsworth. 1128—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies. 946—Kelderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 752—Baldwin vs. Robertson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. 41—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. City of Brooklyn.

CITY COURT—General Term.

1—Northridge, respondent, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 10—Watson, appellant, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 11—Garrett, appellant, vs. Surface Advertising Company. 14—Wynne, respondent vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 19—Degnan, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Conrad Zeh, Lilie Bedecker, John Goodwin, (two wills,) Charles McCormick, August H. Holfeld, and Thomas Walsh. Revocation letters: Guardianship of Sarah Cody. The discovery of assets of Thomas Cody.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—61—Will of Caroline M. Harris.

HE WOULD WED BY TELEPHONE

Albert Corri Sent Abroad for a Wife—She, a Widow with Three Children, Is Detained on Ellis Island.

Out in Chicago abides a man with an imposing faith in womankind and in telephones and such. His name is Albert Corri, and he is a bachelor. Therein lies the wonder.

Mr. Corri has been lonesome and would like to wed. Therefore when an acquaintance of his from the old country, to whom he had confided his preference for a companion, offered to see what she could do for him in a matchmaking way, Mr. Corri was grateful. The friend of Mr. Corri's sailed away and not long afterward there came a letter from her, inclosing the photograph of a young woman who, the communication said, was willing to share Mr. Corri's lot.

The picture is that of a woman who is now on Ellis Island, having arrived there several days ago on the Netherlands-American Line steamship Rotterdam. Mr. Corri had found the portrait good and had told the woman to come to this country. Accompanying her were three children, all her own, and of whose existence Mr. Corri, it seems, had not been informed.

The sprightly widow was detained by the immigration officials, as she had no money, and when her story was told, the Chicago lover was communicated with by telegraph, and told that if he would come here and marry his unknown sweetheart the Federal Government would consider itself relieved of all responsibility in the matter and would gladly relegate the care of the widow and the fatherless to him.

Mr. Corri's reply was a disappointment. He said:

"Can't come. Have no money."

The Commissioner of Immigration thought over it a while and indited another message to Mr. Corri, telling him what unless he called at Ellis Island and made the widow his own, she would be sent back, and a romance spoiled. Mr. Corri's reply to that ultimatum was a surprise. This is it:

I want to marry her by telegraph or telephone. It has been done. Can you accommodate me?

ALBERT CORRI.

The officials had not discovered last night whether a marriage of that sort could be arranged.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT

Several Cases in Which the Petition for Mercy Was Refused.

WASHINGTON, Oct 28.—The President has pardoned Albert M. Knowles, convicted in the Northern District of New-York of obtaining a certificate of citizenship by fraud, on the representation of the District Attorney that the convict was led into the commission of the offense by others, without fully understanding the full meaning or consequences of his act; Michael F. Conlon, convicted in the Southern District of New-York of stealing a valuable letter from the mails, in which pardon is granted for the purpose of restoring him to citizenship, he having served his term; Grant Shurtleff, convicted in Kansas of counterfeiting, is pardoned for a like reason.

Among other sentences commuted by the President were the following: Henry B. Palmer, embezzling funds from the National Bank of Fall River, Mass., sentence reduced from five years in the Massachusetts Reformatory to three years' actual imprisonment; James Connor, convicted in Colorado of stealing a ballot box, sentence commuted from fifteen months' to six months' actual imprisonment.

Pardons were denied in the following cases: W. S. Hebron, Kansas, embezzling Post Office funds; John James, Arizona, selling liquor to an Indian; Joseph Jenkins, alias Joseph Waters, Arkansas, perjury; John McCallum, Tennessee, perjury and for presenting false pension claim; Solomon Levin, California, mailing obscene articles; Robert P. Carpenter, Missouri, conspiracy to obtain fraudulent pension; Davis K. Caldwell, Indiana, conspiracy to counterfeit United States coin; William M. Wright, Arkansas, assault with intent to kill, and Milton P. Strayer, Pennsylvania, embezzling letter containing articles of value.

In making these denials, the President commented somewhat sharply in several cases on the crimes of which the applicants were convicted. In the case of Levin, convicted of mailing obscene articles, he said:

The crime of which this prisoner was justly convicted is a dastardly one, and I think he was leniently treated by the courts. Levin's sentence was a year's imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Concerning the application of John James, he said:

The offense of selling liquor to Indians is so far-reaching in its dangerous effects and has become so frequent that I do not think unless called at Ellis Island and made the widow his own, she would be sent back, and a romance spoiled. Mr. Corri's reply to that ultimatum was a surprise. This is it:

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The offense of selling liquor to Indians is so far-reaching in its dangerous effects and has become so frequent that I do not think unless the offender is a minister of the gospel or a man of high character, and of unusual circumstances in his favor, that the pardoning power should be exercised.

In Hebron's case, the President indorsed his application as follows:

This convict was appointed Postmaster and then embezzled Government funds received by him his official capacity as such Postmaster. The case seems to be plain and the sentence inadequate. I think in cases of this kind the sentence of the courts should not be interfered with except for the strongest reasons.

Hebron was Acting Postmaster at Kinsley, Kan., and embezzled about $700. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs, and to be confined for eighteen months at hard labor.

The Buffalo Times Celebrates.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—On Saturday night The Times celebrated its sixteenth anniversary. The feature of the celebration was the completion and operation of the new Goss three-decker press recently added to its equipment. This press has a capacity of 50,000 papers an hour.

Mayor Jewett and city officials were present, as were also many prominent citizens, who were loud in their praise of the great machine.

Harrowing Fate of a Child.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Oct. 28.—Maggie, the five-year-old daughter of Abraham Morris of Rosebank, S. I., was burned to death early this morning. Mrs. Morris left her alone in the room for a few minutes and returned to find her near the stove with her clothing aflame.

WOULD LIKE TO BE A HORNET

The Rev. A. C. Dixon's Wish Had to Do with "Every Canaanite in Brooklyn, In or Out of Office."

The Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman, the Rev. Richard Hartley, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon at the Baptist ministers' meeting yesterday discussed the salient features of a paper on "Ecclesiastical Hedonism," by the Rev. William Guilym, pastor of the Macdougal Street church.

By ecclesiastical Hedonism the writer said he meant the prevalence of pleasure as a factor in religion. He said that he left Episcop

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

An Effort to Secure Uniformity in Northern Pacific Receiverships.

GALLOWAY WANTED IN NEW-YORK

President Rolston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Going West on a Mission of Harmony—Various Notes.

President R. G. Rolston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which is the Trustee under the Northern Pacific mortgage, expects to start for the West to-morrow in the hope of securing harmony of action on the part of the various United States courts that have jurisdiction over the Northern Pacific property. Herbert B. Turner of counsel to the trust company will accompany Mr. Rolston The several United States Judges in the territory traversed by the Northern Pacific lines will be appealed to to agree upon some uniform policy regarding the receiverships, in order that a united and competent management may be secured. The present diversity of receiverships and unfortunate clashing of judicial authority is believed to be exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the property.

All of the interests in Northern Pacific that are represented in this city have decided to ask Judge Lacombe and the other United States Judges having jurisdiction over the railroad property to appoint Robert M. Galloway receiver, with headquarters in this city. Should Mr. Galloway be appointed in the manner suggested, further efforts will be made to have the number of Western receivers reduced from five to two.

Andrew F. Burleigh, who was originally appointed receiver by the United States District Court in Washington, has been indorsed by nearly all of the other Western Federal Judges in Northern Pacific territory, except Judge Jenkins, in Wisconsin. Edward H. McHenry and Frank G. Bigelow, who were appointed receivers by Judge Jenkins, have been indorsed by the United States court in St. Paul. James H. Mills and E. L. Bronner were recently appointed receivers in the District of Montana.

It is likely that some important Northern Pacific conferences will be held in the West within a few days.

Western Passenger Pool Abandoned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Nearly all of last week the General Passenger Agents of the roads between Chicago and St. Paul tried to form a passenger pool, (division of traffic agreement.) The agreement had all been perfected, rules adopted, and every obstacle in its way removed, when of a sudden the information was given out that the whole matter had been abandoned for the present and no further action would be taken until the fate of the proposed General Western Passenger agreement had been determined. There were many surmises as to the cause of the sudden abandonment of the scheme, but every one who attended the meeting was as close as an oyster, and refused to reveal the true cause of the collapse of the proposed pooling scheme.

It is now asserted that the Chicago and Northwestern was responsible for the trouble. This road had been one of the earnest advocates of the new pooling scheme, and worked in harmony with the other lines until everything was ready for appending the signatures to the document. Then the Northwestern, to the surprise of all, announced that it was not prepared to sign the agreement just yet, but assigned no reason for its change of position.

Pennsylvania Improvements.

George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has just returned from the annual tour of inspection of the property, outlines the improvements to be made as follows: "On the Eastern system the principal work contemplated is a continuation of the revision and straightening of the lines. We propose to take out more of the curves, and, in fact, all that we possibly can. In the West we will lengthen our double track and add to the equipment in various ways. We have ordered 6,000 freight cars, which will be built and delivered during the year. At Pittsburg we contemplate the building of a new freight station, and at Columbus, Ohio, a similar structure will shortly be erected. The bridge over the Ohio River from Newport to Cincinnati will be completed during the Winter."

Speaking of the general situation, President Roberts said: "Business of all kinds is better, and the Winter gives promise of a still greater increase of activity in all directions. The revival of prosperity is striking, especially in the West, where the farmers have had an unusually large corn crop."

Trolley Express Service.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—General Manager Young of the Consolidated Traction Company, when seen this morning and asked about the company's plans to inaugurate a trolley express service, said: "We wish no conflict with the city, and I do not think that any will occur, for the City Council must realize that we are not overstepping the provisions of our franchise. The franchise gives us the right to carry 'people and property,' and contains no proviso that the passenger must accompany the property. This discussion will all end as soon as the express service is begun, for the public will at once realize its advantages and utility. At present a man wishing to reach Jersey City or other nearby points with, say, fifty pounds of legitimate express matter, boards a car, inconveniences all the other passengers, and worries himself. Under the new express service, he may place his baggage on an express car, board the next passenger car, and he and his baggage will arrive at their destination at about the same time, and without any bother or trouble to any one."

From Fort Lee to Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 28.—It is expected that by the 1st of June next the trolley from Fort Lee to Englewood, and thence to Hackensack, will be in operation. The company constructing the same has been at work for some time building its line. It first obtained control of the Fort Lee Ferry. It encountered some opposition to the building of the road under the cliff and up to Fort Lee, so it changed its plans and arranged for another terminus. It has begun the building of a new slip, and thence along the bluff to the Fort Lee Turnpike, which route will be followed as far as Leonia. From Leonia the road will come to Englewood. Several surveys have been made, but the route has not been definitely determined. From Englewood the road will run through Palisade Avenue, west to Fairmount, or Upper Hackensack, New Bridge, and Cherry Hill, and thence down to the Court House.

New Electric Road in Buffalo.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Buffalo Traction Company was incorporated to-day to construct a street surface railroad sixty-six miles in length, to be operated by electricity. The road is to be constructed from the Buffalo City line, at South Park, and from the City Ship Canal, in the Hamburg Turnpike, to the Buffalo City line, in O'Neill Street, across the City and Buffalo to the Pine Hill road, in the town of Cheektowaga, which places will be its termini. The capital is $5,000,000, and the Directors are F. G. S. Miller, Joseph B. Mayer, Leonard B. Crocker, Washington Bullard, and Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio; Richard Ladenburg, John E. Page, and Louis Kahn of New-York City.

Reading Reorganization.

Frederic P. Olcott, Chairman of the Philadelphia and Reading Reorganization Committee, said yesterday: "The Reading plan is almost ready to be issued. There have been deposited with our committee $38,000,000 of the $44,000,000 of general mortgage bonds. These bonds do not include those controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co., but I think I can say there is no doubt that the foreign interests will promptly join in the plan. It cannot yet be definitely stated how the income bonds will be treated, nor what the assessment on the stock will be."

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago east bound last week amounted to 82,220 tons, as against 86,023 tons the previous week, and 45,526 tons last year. The Lake Shore Road carried 14,427 tons, the Michigan Central 10,328 tons, the Erie Railway 9,477 tons, the Panhandle 8,625 tons, the Fort Wayne 8,656 tons, the Nickel Plate 7,936 tons, the Wabash 7,201 tons, the Grand Trunk 7,060 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,784 tons, and the Big Four 3,525 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The habeas corpus case of John Theodore F. Brown was advanced by the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington, yesterday, for argument on the first Monday of March next. Brown is auditor of a railroad company in Pittsburg and declined to answer before the Federal Grand Jury for the Western District of Pennsylvania certain questions relating to alleged rebates on freight shipments made in violation of the inter-State commerce law.

—The stockholders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Railroad Company yesterday passed a resolution authorizing the issue of $1,824,000 new bonds.

—The Southern Railway Company has contracted with the Cramps for a steel passenger steamship to ply between Norfolk and Baltimore.

—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Directors will be held in Philadelphia to-day at which the new traffic agreement will be considered.

—President J. Edward Simmons of the Panama Railroad said yesterday that there was no change in the Panama-Pacific Mail situation.

—J. P. Morgan has returned to New-York from St. Paul. He says that his Western trip had no business significance.

—The Norristown division of the Philadelphia and Reading Road is to be equipped with automatic block signals.

—An increase of $51,378 in the net earnings of the Wabash Railway is reported for the month of September.

—Stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting on Nov. 13.

TOO MANY MEALS ARE EATEN

MRS. RORER SAYS RATIONAL BEINGS SHOULD BE SATISFIED WITH TWO.

The Making of Old-Fashioned Cake Explained—How to Use Baking Powder.

"As we are on cake baking, I may as well give you the best of it," said Mrs. Rorer, with an air of resignation, yesterday afternoon, at her cookery talk at Madison Square Garden. Old-fashioned cake was the subject for the afternoon, and Mrs. Rorer talked and worked, turning out simultaneously jumbles and good advice, apple slump and didactic remarks upon the evils of American living.

"A cake with a great deal of butter," she said, as she measured out a generous cupful, "should cook slowly, baking always from the bottom to top. If the mixture stands two or three hours before the baking powder is added, the paste will be softer and the cake better.

"Cream puffs, or eclairs, which are the freest from sweetening and less harmful than most things of the kind, are much better if the paste is left to stand. The shells of these can stand several days after they are cooked.

"When they are needed, it is only necessary to place them in the oven for a few minutes before adding the filling. Always add your baking powder at the very last moment. If it is added with the flour, a little at a time and with a vigorous beating, when the cake is ready for the oven the gases have been evaporated into the air, and your cake will probably have a heavy streak."

A Sally Lunn was the first thing to be made and placed in the oven, and the crust for apple dumplings and apple slump was made next.

"There are a great many crusts that can be made, but I am only going to show you the very simplest," Mrs. Rorer said. "I will make apple slump as well as apple dumplings, and the latter are infinitely better and prettier. Slice your apples for slump. Remember not to slice them too thin, as they cook more quickly when in larger pieces, as you will remember I have told you. I will cut a little from these apples I have pared and cored for the dumplings. They are entirely too large for any human being to eat."

That brought up the subject of quantity, upon which Mrs. Rorer has such pronounced opinions.

"Two meals a day are enough for any rational human being to eat," she said. "We eat ten times more than we need."

These remarks, made with great asperity of expression and mildness of tone, pleased Mrs. Rorer's audience immensely.

"I gave a lecture in Philadelphia this morning," Mrs. Rorer went on, "and I put on the board the four stomachs of an ox. I think sometimes it is too bad that human beings have not four stomachs in which to stow away their food.

"Never give any one who is working a luncheon. If you don't do anything you can afford the time for your food to digest.

"If you are hungry at noon? Well, eat fruit."

"It is not very sustaining," murmured a voice in the audience.

"Oh, but think how clear it makes your complexion," said Mrs. Rorer, with enthusiasm. "It clears your blood and keeps you in a perfectly healthy condition.

"Take the boys at college, who have enormous appetites, and eat hearty luncheons. The doctors won't let them go into the gymnasium on a full stomach, and they are wretched and unhappy."

There was a prolonged chuckle from a man in the audience at that.

"Why must you eat at noon?" queried Mrs. Rorer.

"Because we are hungry," answered one of the older matrons, meekly.

"Well," said Mrs. Rorer, triumphantly, "I am not ashamed to say that I can eat six apples and five oranges at noon.

"Ripe peaches are good, even for young children of two or three, and baked apples are very easy to digest," Mrs. Rorer went on.

"Cook your apples for your slump," returning to the cooking, "five minutes, in plain water enough to cover them; then put on the crust, dropping it in by the spoonful, and, covering, cook ten minutes without stirring the cover. It can be eaten with sugar, a hard sauce, or plain or whipped cream. In the Summer, when you are up early, and really need something to eat at noon, especially if you are in the mountains, there is nothing better than this slump. I do the cooking for my family, and I frequently make it. I never had any one visit me who did not like it."

"How would you make them without a pastry bag?" asked a hungry matron in the audience, as Mrs. Rorer, in making her jumbles, squeezed the mixture through one.

"I shouldn't make them," said Mrs. Rorer with decision. "These bags cost about 2 cents, and I should get one."

"Make it," respon ded Mrs. Rorer, tersely.

"You take a square of unbleached English drill or muslin, and double two sides together to make it cornucopia shaped. Sew those sides three times to make a strong seam, hem the top, and cut the small end a little and hem that. Then buy your tubes singly or by the dozen, and insert in that end. One bag will last you a lifetime."

The receipts for yesterday were:

Jumoles—Beat a cup of butter to a cream, add gradually to it one cup of sugar; when light, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, a grating of lemon rind, a tablespoonful of sherry. Separate five eggs, beat the whites to a stiff froth. Beat the yolks, add the two together, and then add these to the butter and sugar. Sift a half pint of flour, add it gradually, and, after the last is in, beat vigorously for about five minutes. Put this mixture into a pastry bag, form into jumbles, and bake in a moderate oven.

Sally Lunn—Beat two eggs until very light, add to them one cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and then add one and one-half cups of flour. Beat vigorously, add a tablespoonful of baking powder, and bake in jelly tins in a hot oven about fifteen minutes. Serve at once.

There will be apple cookery to-morrow, and by special request meats will be treated.

Samuel Greenstein Held for Bribery.

Samuel Greenstein of 173 Madison Street, employed at 227 Cherry Street as a plumber's helper, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of attempting to bribe William Lockwood, one of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Mayor, to obtain a license, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court in $300 bail for trial.

Mr. Lockwood said the prisoner had failed twice to pass the examination for a license as a master plumber, and had then offered him $100 for a certificate.

Funeral of Holbrook Cushman.

The funeral of Holbrook Cushman, instructor in the department of physics at Columbia College, was held yesterday morning in St. Peter's Church, in West Twentieth Street. The Rev. Olin S. Roche officiated.

There were present members of the Columbia College Faculty and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Century Club, and the New-York Athletic Club.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Business Property—Controller Fitch Buys a Dwelling—Details of Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Warren E. Dennis, to Henry G. Trevor, the business building 323 Pearl Street, extending to 80 Cliff Street, 23.2 by 170 by 19.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch has bought, at about $75,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 16 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Egan & Hallecy, at $60,000, the five-story and basement apartment house 154 West Eighty-fourth Street, 33.4 by 89 by 102.2.

The sale of the Westfall estate property here and in Brooklyn, which was announced for to-morrow by Mr. Philip A. Smyth, has been adjourned without date because Otto G. Eggers, one of the executors, has been stricken with paralysis. Due notice will be given by advertisement of the date when the property will be offered.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Max Marx, at $13,900, the plot at the northwest corner of Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 85.1½ by 69.2 by 74.11 by 109. This property sold for $13,900 at the Fay estate sale in 1893.

Mr. Ryan sold under foreclosure, at $20,100, to Dr. E. M. O'Donovan, the plot at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 170. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Ryan sold to the plaintiff, John Whalen, at $50,600, the ten frame dwellings, eight two-story and two three-story, at 462 to 480 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, beginning 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 17 by 99.11.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $5,800, to Charles Weins, the three-story frame dwelling 313 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 556 and 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story and basement brick flats.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 237 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $15,465.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 61 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 189.6 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 407 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.5 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 24.8½ by 100, three-story and basement brick building; also, 509 Eighth Avenue, west side, 78.9 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, four-story and basement brick building.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, lot 24 by 100, on north side of Manhattan Street, 186.11 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 356 Bowery, west side, between Great Jones and Fourth Streets, 19.4 by 102.8 by 17 by 108.8, five-story brick building, with store.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 211 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brownstone flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,800.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, J. Warren Greene, referee, as follows: 107 West Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 143 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, lot, 25 by 102.2, on north side of East Eighty-fifth Street, 210.6 2-3 feet west of Park Avenue.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 233.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25.8 by 98.9, five-story brownstone tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Only one plan was filed with the Building Department yesterday, as follows:

No. 739 Ninth Avenue, by Christopher J. Swingman of 736 Ninth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, to cost $100.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Monitor Street, west side, 325 feet north of Nassau Avenue, two two-story frame apartment dwellings, $5,400; Martin Rourke, owner.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Union Street, two one-story brick stores, $3,000; George Ingram, owner.

Essex Street, west side, 350 feet north of Arlington Avenue, two-story frame apartment house, $1,700; James Newman, owner.

Pulaski Street, south side, 286 feet east of Throop Avenue, two-story brick storehouse, $4,200; Butterick Publishing Company, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 28.

5TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 87.10; George W. Hahn and wife to Isaac Kaufman $15,000
35TH ST, n s, 308 ft e of 8th Av, 23x 98.9; William Schoenfeld and others to Ludwig Baumann 14,000
24TH ST, 407 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to George C. Butler 10
31ST ST, n s, 145.3 ft e of 7th Av, 20x66; John H. Judge, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine 13,000
57TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of 10th Av, 19x90; Anderson Price, referee, to Ellen M. Dunn 16,000
1ST AV, w s, 68.5 ft n of 62d St, 32x64; Edward C. Thatcher and wife to Elise Lotze 27,000
78TH ST, 320 East; Henriette Bauer to Jennie Etehalt 18,000
62D ST, n s, 102 ft e of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Charles Ast and wife to Jovita J. Johnson 6,700
MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x83; Theodore A. Cordler and wife to Joseph Hlavac 1
MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x83; Theodore A. Cordler and wife to Henry Kammerer 23,000
157TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 100; Justina Malberger and husband to William H. Schier 6,100
137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 x99.11; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn 40,000
120TH ST, n s, 360.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8 x99.11; Orange D. Hunter and wife to Frederick Zahn 16,500
183D ST, s e corner of 11th Av, 25x104.11; Jacob Hess to Paul Halpin 1
183D ST, s e cr, 25 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; Jacob Hess to John Jefferson 1
183D ST, s e corner, 25x104.11; Andrew J. Connick and wife and Elizabeth A. Colton to Jacob Hess 1
183D ST, s s, 25 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; Andrew J. Connick and wife and Elizabeth A. Colton to Jacob Hess 1
183D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 99.11; Jacob Hess to John Stewart 1
139TH ST, s s, 153.3 ft w of Willis Av, 53.3x100; Nicholas Cotter and wife to John Cotter 1
169TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Webster Av, 39x irregular; Marie Eichler to the John Eichler Brewing Company 10
GRANT AV, e s, 116.8 ft n of 164th St, 20x111.11x20x111.6; Charles M. Kaeppel to William E. Brooker 1
SUMMIT AV, e s, 185 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; James G. Bisland to Edward Bisland 2,000
147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Clifton Av, 25 x100; Alvin E. Latilla and wife to Julius Wanner and another 1
MORRIS ST, n ½ part, in front and adjoining lands of ft e of Mt Eden Orphanage Av; William A. Lilliendahl and wife to William H. Schott 1
JEFFERSON AV w s, adjoining Lot 11, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 44x irregular, ½ part; Wesley Goodwin and wife to Elizabeth Murray 1,250
3D AV, e s, Lot 219, map of Mount Eden, 24th Ward; Michael Mallin and wife to Dennis Kennedy and wife 1
SAME PROPERTY; William H. Dorney to Michael Mallin 1
14TH AV, n s, Lot 590, also Lots 899, 900, 944, and 945, on Prospect Terrace, map of Wakefield; Charles G. M. Thomas, referee, to Joseph S. Wood 1,500
TILDEN ST, e s, Lot 669, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Max Roberts to John Ewers 650
7TH AV, east ½ of gore Lot 78, 25x114x 103.9; William Eckenfelder and wife to John L. Arnold and wife 2,000
MULFORD AV, w s, 75 ft s of Alice St, 25x100; the Duchess Land Company to Adam Lahr 225
3D ST, e s, at s s of Lot 728, map of Wakefield, 25x100; Ellen Brianihan to Francis Crawford 1,400
FRONT ST, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson Square, 25x140; William H. Willis, referee, to the trustees of Franklin E. James 32,500
WATER ST, 340; Matilda Jackson to Simon P. Flannery 12,700
WATER ST, 179; Patrick H. Fay to Sarah A. Fay 1
NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; Abram J. Martin to Eugene R. Huckel 1
157TH ST, n s, adjoining Lots 216 and 217, Lot 218, map of Melrose, 50x100; Morse Geiseman to Justina Malburger 1
MADISON AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x83; Theodore A. Cordler and wife to Franziska Hlavac 1
114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Herbert Egerton to Frances N. Howland 1
40TH ST, 238 West; Elizabeth J. Walker and another, trustees of Adam Walker, to Harriet S. James 12,500
SHERIFF ST, 114, ¼ part; Otto I. Wise to Aaron Wise 1
SPRING ST, 50; Matthew J. McKeon to George J. and William J. Kenny 18,000

Recorded Leases.

HANDLEY, Richard H., to Gabriele Valente; s s of 109th St, 470 ft e of 1st Av, 50x irregular, 21 years $400
MILLER, Isaac M., to Martha Amann; 48 East 3d St, 2 years 900
BUTZ, Philip, to Jacob M. I. Loss; 26 Pike St, store, 2 years 1,140
HANDLEY, Richard H., to Gabriele Valente; s s of 109th St, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; 21 years 400
MALLORY, William, to Charles F. Zimmerman; 84 Gansevoort St, 5½ years... 1,500
MENNINGER, Katharina, to John P. Merkt and another; store, &c., 240 West 35th St 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, John L., and wife to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; east half of Lot 78, map of Wakefield, installments $1,400
ARNOLD, John L., and wife to William Eckenfelder; same property, installments. 400
ADAMS, Frank B., and others to the Old Ladies' Home of Paterson; s s of 81st St, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000
BRENNAN, Michael, and wife to Richard Goodman, w s of 2d Av, Lots 11 and 12, map of 58 lots at William's Bridge, 2 years 2,000
CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s w corner of Madison Av and 108th St, (four mortgages,) 3 years 68,000
DAUER, Mary, and another to Walburger Thenn; s s of 4th St, 205 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years 1,400
SAME to Walburger Thenn; same property, 1 year 180
DUNN, Ellen M., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 57th St, 81 ft e of 10th Av, 8 years. 12,000
EHEHOLT, Jennie, to Henriette Bauer; 420 East 78th St, demand 15,000
FLANNERY, Simon P., and another to Henry A. Bogert, as trustee; 340 Water St, 2 years 6,000
FANNING, George W., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of Essex St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year 3,000
FRANK, Lena, and another to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 47th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.. 15,000
GOBLE, Henry M., and wife to Abram Bernard; 617 and 619 East 161st St, 1 year 2,000
GALLO, Salvatore, and wife to Joseph Cirrito; s s of 104th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000
HOAG, Joseph, to Joseph Hinchliffe and others; w s of Coles Road, 170.6 ft n of Joseph Thwatte's land, 3 years 400
HESS, Jacob, to A. J. Connick and another; s e corner of 183d St and 11th Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years 15,000
HUCKEL, Eugene R., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of Rose St, 75 ft w of Pearl St, 3 other properties, 1 year 7,000
HARRIS, George, and wife to Dramin Jones; 232 Henry St, 1 year 2,000
HLAVAC, Joseph, to Theodore A. Cordler; e s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 108th St, 2 years 1,500
HABERMAN, Frederick, and wife to Edmund Hendricks; s s of 62d St, 58 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 6,000
JAMES, Harriet S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 258 West 40th St, 3 years 5,000
JENKINS, Ida L., and others to Robert C. Watson and others, executors; s w corner of Manhattan Av and 119th St, (six mortgages,) 3 years 105,300
SAME to Bernard Lenahan, as trustee; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 113th St, 1 year 5,000
JAYNE, Samuel F., executor, to F. B. Partridge; e s of 2d Av, Lot 68, map of Ollinville, No. 1 2 years 1,500
KENNEDY, George J., and another, to M. J. McKeon; s s of Spring St, Lot 1,067; map of Bayard's Farm, 2 years.. 3,000
KLAPPERT, Emil W., and wife, to George H. Sloane; s s of 25th St, 399.11 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 18,000
LAHR, Adam, to The Dutchess Land Company; w s of Mulford Av, 75 ft s of Alice St, 3 years 100
MUNSELL, Eugene, to H. A. Wheeler; 216 and 218 Water St, 1 year 5,000
MAYER, Josie W., and others, to Elizabeth Walling; 17 Leroy St, and 18 Morton St, and other property, 1 year 11,000
McCAFFERY, Margaret A., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 134th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.... 4,645
M'KENNEY, Joseph C., and wife, to J. M. McDonald and another; n w s of 10th Av, Lot 597 map of C. C. Moore, 3 years 14,750
NEILOR, Margaret C., to W. H. Bormann; w s of Willis Av, 100 ft s of 141st St, 4 years 800
PETTIT, Mary A., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 179 East 107th St, 1 year 3,500
POSSELT, Andrew, and wife, to A. Huppfel's sons; s s of 160th St, w half of Lot 70, map of Melrose, 1 year 1,400
ROBERTSON, John, and others, to M. V. Woodhull; n s of 109th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 20,000
ROSENTHAL, Morris, and others, to Henrietta Meiersohm; 39 Forsyth St, 3 years 4,000
REILLY, Mary E., to H. C. Griffin; n s of 78th St, 194.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 900
SCHULTZ, William L., to Emma Doepel; Matilda St., n w s, Lot 182 of map of Washingtonville, 3 years 700
SCHOFF, William H., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n e s of Tremont Av, 30.4 ft n w of Washington Av, 3 years 31,000
SCHAFER, Simon, and wife to Anna Elting and another; e s of Brook Av, 25 ft n of 146th St, 5 years 14,000
SAME to R. C. Watson and others, executors; Brook Av, n e corner of 146th St, 3 years 22,500
STEGMAYER, Charles, and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 318 East 85th St, 3 years 16,000
THOMSON, De Witt, and wife to J. A. Christie; 347 West 20th St, 1 year..... 1,000
VENTURIERI, Pasquale, and wife to J. G. Jenny and another, trustees; 298 Mulberry St, (two mortgages,) demand and 1 year 25,000
WETTERER, William, to L. B. Lilienthal; 9th Av, s e corner of 104th St, 5 years 66,000
WANNER, Peter F., to Louisa Dean and another; n s of 147th St, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 600
WANNER, Julius, to same; n s of 147th St, 225 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 600
WANNER, Julius and Peter, to A. E. Latilla; s s of 147th St, 125 ft e of Clifton Av, 5 years..... 3,000
ZAHN, Frederick, to O. D. Heiner; n s of 126th St, 366.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Adolf, and another to John McL. Nash and another, trustees $9,000
GOLDSMITH, Moses, to Tillie Danzig... 5,000
GIBLIN, Michael, and another to Sarah Taylor 23,000
HEWLETT, William H., to R. H. Ilsley. 4,516
SCHARMANN, H. B., & SON to Rubsam & Hormann Brewing Co..... 3,000
McKEON, Matthew J., to William H. Hewlett 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to R. H. Coleman as trustee..... 3,008
POWELL, Wilson M., to S. J. Underhill and another, trustees..... 9,000
PURSER, Priscilla S., and another, executors, to F. A. Snow..... 29,750
PIERCE James P., Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New-York, to Germania Life Insurance Co..... 1
RYER, John B., to Margaret Gillespie.... 350
STEWART, Perez M., to William D. Stewart 3,240
STEWART, Williaim D., to E. K. Stewart 1
STERNBERGER, Maurice M., to Joseph Louchheim, (two assignments)..... 10,116
THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASSYLUM SOCIETY to The Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New-York, (two assignments)..... 18,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elizabeth Hauschild.... 12,000
TAPPEN, Thomas B., executor, to H. A. Campbell 3,200
WORTMANN, Sigismund B., to Solomon Moses as executotr 700

Lis Pendens.

STANTON ST., n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22 ft front; Anton L. Tremel against Louis Davis and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
WILLIAM ST, 19 and 23; Frances S. Van Nostrand and others against Sarah M. Marvin and others, (partition.)
DUNCOMBE AV, Lot 118, map of Ollinville; Patrick Dwyer against Margaret Dwyer and others, (partition.)
86TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Edward Knierlen against Frank Goldman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
104TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 17 ft front; Lawrence A. Marks against Minnie I. Marks, (partition.)
31ST ST, s s, 440 ft w of 8th Av, 20 ft front; John G. Perry against Sarah E. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FLETCHER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 101 ft front; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Ellsworth Burger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
148D ST, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25 ft front; Mary A. Ahern against Catharine G. Ahern and others, (dower.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BEDFORD AND DOWNING STS, n w corner, 90x92; George V. Cresson & Co. against Edward Judson, owner and contractor..... $652
84TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Willson, Adams & Co. against Thomas Hogan, owner and contractor..... 2,700
145TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25 ft front; Joseph I. Belanger against Eliza J. Dunn, owner; Otto Loehr and B. Gottschalk, contractors..... 452
WEST BROADWAY, 52; Frederick T. Camp against William Engel, owner and contractor..... 250
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, entire front between 137th and 138th Sts; American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company against J. Weil, owner; Tully & O'Connell, contractors..... 270
145TH ST, 684 East; Louis Lubecker against Eliza J. Dunn, owner and contractor..... 367

Many Wounds Received in a Fall.

James Skiffington, a truck driver of 60 York Street, Brooklyn, fell from his truck in Pearl Street yesterday and was severely injured.

His jaw was badly fractured, his thumb broken, and one ear was nearly severed from his head. His wounds were treated at the Hudson Street Hospital.

REAL ESTATE,

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
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Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

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REAL ESTATE,
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BROKER. APPRAISER.

AMSTERDAM AV. Corner, 50x80; few vacancies; rental over $6,000; offer wanted.
E. B. H. MYERS, 171 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Election and Dinner—W. H. Robertson and Others Talk.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Westchester County Historical Society held its annual meeting to-day in the Court House, at which there was a good attendance of members from nearly all quarters of the county.

The following new officers were elected: President—James Wood; Vice Presidents—Edward F. Delancy, William H. Robertson, Charles R. Dusenberry, the Rev. Lea Luqueer, and David Hawley; Recording Secretary—James B. Lockwood; Corresponding Secretary—S. L. H. Ward; Treasurer—W. G. Hart; Librarian and Custodian—William A. Woodworth; Trustees—Bradford Rhodes, Gideon W. Davenport, Edward Hartley, John Hoag, David Cromwell, Charles H. Tibbetts, William M. Dubois, Edward L'E. Phipps, C. E. Kane, E. B. Long, Henry Wood, Lucius T. Yale, Joseph Barrett, Isaac N. Mills, John Pagan, and the Rev. William S. Coffey.

After the meeting the society had its annual dinner, and, while enjoying the coffee and cigars, after-dinner speeches were delivered by President Wood, ex-Judge William H. Robertson, who was designated as the father of the county, who recalled remembrances of some of the old historic characters of Westchester County; ex-Judge T. Astley Atkins of Yonkers, who deprecated the proposed demolition of old historic Manor Hall, the former home of the Philipses during the Revolution and before; by County Judge Isaac N. Mills, who recalled the efforts to preserve the site of the old Court House for the home of the Historical Society, and have it suitably marked, and, finally, by Harvey Husted, an ex-President of the village of White Plains.

At 8 o'clock all, with many visitors from the village, assembled in the Supreme Court room in the Court House and listened to an address by President James Wood on "The French Army in Westchester County," which was listened to with great interest by all.

MORE TROUBLE AT CALLAHAN'S

Edward Smith Arrested at His Saloon for Interfering with a Policeman.

Edward Smith, a Bowery lodger, was before Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of interfering with Policeman John Van Wart, who was detailed for excise duty

THE BERING SEA DAMAGES

A Treaty to be Prepared Regarding Their Payment.

THE WORK TO COMMENCE TO-MORROW

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Premier, Are in Washington Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The convention which Secretary Olney and the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will frame looking to the payment of damages to Canadian vessels seized in Bering Sea, as provided in the Paris award, will provide, it is believed, for a mixed commission to assess the amount due. By Article VIII. of the Bering Sea treaty it was provided that "the United States and Great Britain, having found themselves unable to agree upon a reference which shall include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it; and, being solicitous that this subordinate question should not interrupt or longer delay the submission and determination of the main questions, do agree that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in said claims, and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation."

The questions of fact were submitted to the arbitrators, and the finding was against the United States. This left the amount of damages to be paid "subject to further negotiation," which is now being had. When this subject was under consideration a year ago, between the late Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, it was decided that the better method of settlement would be through a commission. But differences arose as to the phraseology to be used in establishing the commission, and, as a short cut to a settlement, it was suggested that the United States should pay a lump sum of $425,000 as damages, without going into details. It was not doubted at that time that Congress would make the appropriation. Congress, however, declined to do so, and the whole matter was left in the air. The objections made by the last House of Representatives to the alleged excessive amount of damages proposed, it is thought, will be still more strongly urged in the next House.

For this reason a mixed commission is likely to be formed, since the findings of such a court cannot be set aside by the House if the Senate should ratify the treaty which looks to the commission's formation. If the convention should provide for a commission, it will consist of two members—one on the part of the United States and the other representing her Majesty's Government. Their sessions will be held at Victoria, British Columbia, where all the evidence connected with the seizures in past years has been collected. Should the Commissioners fail to agree upon the amount of the damages, they will be permitted, under the terms of the convention, to choose a third member.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Justice, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Premier, who were invited by Sir Julian to be present during the framing of the convention, are in the city. They will remain at the British Embassy as the guests of Sir Julian. Some misunderstanding seems to exist as to the nature of their functions. They are here in a purely advisory capacity. It is the desire of her Majesty's Government that the convention shall be entirely acceptable to Canada. For this reason, the two Canadians are present to be consulted by Sir Julian whenever questions arise upon which it may be desirable to learn the temper of the Canadian Government. Practically they will have no connection with the convention, the preparation of which is delegated solely to Secretary Olney and the British Ambassador.

The latter is suffering somewhat to-day from rheumatism, but he hopes to recover sufficiently to begin the work on Wednesday next. It is expected that the convention will be completed by Saturday, as the near meeting of Congress makes speedy action necessary. It will be sent to the Senate for ratification immediately upon the reassembling of Congress.

The British Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Bax Ironside, of the British Embassy, introduced Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Premier, and Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Justice, to Secretary Olney at the State Department this afternoon.

PROF. E. W. BEMIS'S REJOINDER

He Considers the Circular of Chicago University Evasive and Unworthy.

Prof. Edward W. Bemis, late of the Chicago University, who insists that his dismissal from the service of that institution was the result of the pressure by wealthy patrons who dislike his utterances about monopolies, has made a long rejoinder to the explanatory circular recently issued by Profs. Smalls and Butler, and by President Harper, the substance of which was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Prof. Bemis now recalls assurances of President Harper that are quoted to show that the President of the university realized that the action of the university in dismissing him would injure his future prospects. He says that President Harper asked him, on Aug. 7, to prepare and sign a statement that proof had been shown him (Bemis) that he was mistaken in supposing that monopoly influences had anything to do with his leaving the university. Prof. Bemis says that he refused to sign such a statement, but admits that, "in the excitement of the moment," he may have said that he was willing to state that President Harper had denied monopoly influence.

As to the charges of incompetency, Prof. Bemis says that the instances given by Profs. Smalls and Butler were not fairly quoted. He gives other instances, notably those of his extension lectures in Iowa, to show that at Washington, Mason City, Burlington, Waterloo, and Osage, his lectures were liked, quoting from the letters acknowledging his acceptability. Answering the assertion that he never returned to an extensive centre for a second course, save one, Prof. Bemis says that he did return three times, which, he says, was very unusual to extension lecturers.

To the university statement that he was not a good financial investment, Prof. Bemis says this is a new pretext, and he asserts that the university had paid him only $5,625, and had received $3,600 in extension fees. The salary for his two and one-half quarters of inside work equaled the entire balance of $5,625.

The rest of the answer of Prof. Bemis is taken up with statements to refute the assertions of Profs. Smalls and Butler as to Prof. Bemis's qualifications to teach. He compares his class labors with those of other professors in the university, quotes Prof. John B. Clark in saying that he "has unusual qualification for giving instruction in sociology," besides having "sound judgment," and says that Vanderbilt University would have gladly recalled him if they were able to do so. He says that the university circular by Profs. Smalls and Butler and President Harper seems to be evasive and "not at all worthy of a great institution of learning."

Implicated in Catharine Carr's Death.

Catharine Carr of 327 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street died yesterday morning in the Harlem Hospital from the results of an operation.

She was taken to the hospital Sunday night, and in an ante-mortem statement she implicated Mrs. Bertha Moench, a midwife, of 327 East Seventy-seventh Street, and John Moen of 256 West Twenty-sixth Street. She said that before going to Mrs. Moench she had been treated by a doctor in Forty-third Street.

Moen and Mrs. Moench were arrested yesterday, and it is expected that the doctor's arrest will follow. Coroner O'Meagher paroled Mrs. Moench in the custody of her counsel, and held Moen in $5,000 bail.

New Move in Telephone Patent Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A motion to dismiss the appeal of the United States from the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the First Circuit in the Berliner telephone patent case was submitted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by the Bell Telephone Company, assignee of the patents involved. The ground upon which the motion is based is that the proceeding, being one arising under the patent laws of the United States, the judgment of the Court of Appeals sustaining the patent is final.

THE CHICAGO AND ALVENA MEET

Ferryboat Strikes an Atlas Line Steamer on Her Way to Erie Basin and Is Seriously Damaged.

As a result of a collision in the North River yesterday the Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago is laid up for repairs and the steamship Alvena of the Atlas Line will require several new plates before she can go to sea again.

The Alvena plies between New-York and West Indian ports. She arrived in harbor last week, discharged her cargo at Pier 55 North River, and was coming down the stream yesterday, in tow of a tug, bound for the Erie Basin, when the collision took place.

According to Capt. Allen Wilson of the Chicago, the accident was caused by the Alvena skirting the shore line too closely. The Chicago was pushing out from her Cortlandt Street slip, bound for Jersey City, when the collision occurred. Capt. Wilson says he blew one long blast before clearing the slip, and that immediately afterward the Chicago bumped head on into the port side of the Alvena.

The ferryboat was considerably damaged by the collision, her rudder being broken and her forward end crushed in for a number of feet. Very few passengers were on board. One of these, a truck driver, was thrown from his perch and slightly injured. No one else was hurt, and after the Chicago had landed her passengers in Jersey City the boat was towed to Weehawken, where repairs will be made.

Several of the Alvena's plates were crushed in. The actual amount of the damage had not been estimated last night.

ESTELLE COLTON WAS INSANE

HER SUICIDE CAME OF PROFESSIONAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

Fainted on Hearing Her Name Read in a List of Pupils Not Up to Standard of Art Students' League.

That Miss Estelle Colton was temporarily insane when she drowned herself at Piermont Saturday evening is believed by all who knew the young woman. It is thought that the severe disappointment caused by her failure to pass the competitive examination for the advanced department in the Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, caused her to become temporarily mentally unbalanced, during which time she ended her life.

When the body was found in the creek near Piermont word was sent to Mr. Copeland at Nyack, whose daughter Miss Colton had told her parents she was going to visit. Mr. Copeland had the remains taken to his home, where they were until yesterday, when they were removed to the home of Miss Colton's parents, 66 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

Friends and schoolmates of the young woman visited the family residence all day yesterday to show their affection for the dead girl and their sympathy with the parents. Miss Colton had been a general favorite with her schoolmates, and the grief they expressed over her death was deep and genuine. The parents were utterly cast down by their bereavement, as Estelle was their only child, and they were compelled to deny themselves to even their most intimate friends.

Miss Colton had been deeply interested in art and music and gave most of her attention to her work in the former study. She had advanced rapidly in her classes, and exhibited aptitude, and when she left home Saturday felt certain of passing the examination.

When a list of pupils not up to the standard was read, Miss Colton's name being among them, she fainted and was revived with some difficulty. She seemed dazed by the news and soon left the school, saying she was going to visit her friend Miss Copeland in Nyack.

From the school she went to Jersey City, where she wrote a note to her parents telling them of her intention to end her life. This she placed in a small satchel she carried, and then took the train for Piermont, the first station this side of Nyack. As she left the train she gave a note to the brakeman, which she asked him to deliver to Miss Copeland. In this note Miss Colton merely said she left the train at Piermont.

After leaving the train she walked down to a lonely spot, and, throwing her satchel on the sidewalk, walked along the bank until she was hidden from view from the street. There she drowned herself.

Miss Colton was a graduate of the Brooklyn Art School and the Packer Collegiate Institute. She entered the latter when she was nine years old and remained ten years, graduating with honors and becoming one of the editors of The Packer Alumnae. After leaving Packer, Miss Colton entered the Pratt Institute, where she was happy in friendships.

In speaking of her yesterday Walter S. Perry, one of the Directors, said:

"She was one of the best pupils in the school and was marked by her individuality. She was in the portrait class and did excellent work. She was nervous and impatient of restraint, and any disappointment was keenly felt. We all felt that she would make a name for herself, and all her instructors allowed her originality to have full sway."

After leaving the Pratt school Miss Colton studied under W. M. Chase, and then entered the Art Students' League, where she met the disappointment that led to her death.

Miss Colton entered the school about a month ago," said D. R. Whitehead, the curator. "She was in a life class, and on Saturday we read the names of a number of young women who were not up to the standard required, and who could not remain in the school. Miss Colton's name was among these, and she fainted. There was no reason for her having been discouraged, as she had two weeks more, and might have improved so as to have passed by that time. If not, she would have had another chance next month. The fact that she was admitted to the class showed she was possessed of much talent."

NO CALL FOR CLUB A MEETING

President Grant Has Received the Petition, but Has Not Acted.

De Forest Grant, President of Good Government Club A, was indignant yesterday at the report that the club was to have a meeting next Friday to decide upon repudiating the Good Government ticket.

"No meeting has been called for Friday," said Mr. Grant to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "because no legal notice of such a meeting has been sent out.

"When I went to Good Government Club A to-day I found a petition signed by twenty-nine members of Club A, asking me to call a meeting. The rules prescribe that five clear days must elapse between the issuing of the call and the date of the meeting. As I am the only one authorized to summon a meeting in the first instance, or, in my absence, the Vice President, and as neither of us has called a meeting, none will be held on Friday."

Among those who signed the petition were Messrs. Greenbaum, Wheeler, Elkus, and Peckham, members of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy. J. G. Agar, another signer, is State Democracy leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

It was erroneously stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday that Byron W. Holt, as First Vice President of Club A, had received the petition for the meeting. Mr. Holt, in a letter to the editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, says: "In yesterday's TIMES it was stated that I am both the First Vice President and the Acting Secretary of Good Government Club A. As I am not honored with either of these offices, I ask you kindly to make correction."

The Costumes Admitted Free.

Marcus Mayer and the local managers of "His Excellency," now running at the Broadway Theatre, had a hearing before Colector Kilbreth yesterday on an application for a remission of duty on the costumes used in the opera. The duty of $2,300 had been paid under protest. Evidence was submitted that the costumes had been worn in England and had been merely repaired and burnished for use here. The testimony seemed to be conclusive, being supported by affidavits from the performers now here who had worn the costumes at the Lyric Theatre, London, and Collector Kilbreth granted the application for remission. The application was pressed because of the success last week of the managers of George Edwardes's other company in securing free entry for the costumes brought from England for use in "The Shop Girl." In that case proof was submitted that the costumes had been worn at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

A MASS FOR JOHN W. MACKAY, JR.

Celebrated in St. Leo's Church by Father Ducey—Many Friends and Employes Present at the Services.

A solemn requiem low mass was celebrated yesterday morning by Father Ducey in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, for the repose of the soul of John W. Mackay, Jr., who was killed recently in France.

The church was crowded with friends of Mr. Mackay. Many of the employes of the Comercial Cable Company, including Superintendent Platt, were present. The catafalque was draped in black, and several wreaths of flowers were placed upon it.

After the mass was celebrated, Father Ducey paid a touching tribute to the memory of the young man, whose life, he said, "was crushed out by a cruel accident."

"Let us offer up our prayers," he said, "this morning, that the parents of the young man may be able to bear their great loss with fortitude." Father Ducey then related a story which had been told to him, he said, a few days ago, about young Mr. Mackay. With a friend Mr. Mackay was visiting the cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris.

"The gentleman told me," said Father Ducey, "that young Mr. Mackay, when he entered the cathedral, asked to be excused for a few minutes, and that he immediately knelt and offered up a prayer. The little story speaks very well for the young man, and throws a strong light on his character.

"Let us now offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the mass for the repose of the soul of John W. Mackay, Jr., and pray that he may enjoy the beatific vision."

Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree represented the Mackay family at the mass. There were also present, Miss Virginia Fair of California, Mrs. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Townley.

THE MOUNT OLYMPUS VOLCANO

The Puffs of Smoke and Flashes of Fire Due to the Burning of a Great Vein of Lignite Coal.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 28.—The Mount Olympus volcano exploring party returned last evening from a five days' trip into the heart of that range. They report that while the outburst is not a regular volcano, there are good grounds for the belief that a fierce subterranean conflagration is in progress.

The examination made by the party was necessarily circumspect, owing to the intense heat and stifling smoke, but from the puffs of smoke alternating with flashes of fire which were plainly visible from here resulted from the consumption of a huge vein of lignite coal, the outcroppings of which have often been reported. The deep gorges had in time become filled with an impregnable mass of fallen trees, and among them the fire in some way started, and from the intense heat the lignite vein was ignited. Even now puffs of smoke marked as at first continue to issue from crevices in the mountain, confirming the first theory that explosions of coal gas occasioned the fitful columns of smoke and fire.

In brief, the interior of the mountain is one molten mass from which emanates a terrific heat appreciable miles distant. The perpetual snow which in years past has crowned the peak has melted away, and the rivulets poring upon the seething furnace in the gorges fill the air with an impenetrable steam.

Arrested for Playing Dance Music.

Otto Scheu and Joseph Yedemea of 257 East Seventy-first Street sought to amuse Albert Winternitz Sunday night with dance music performed on a piano and violin in the rear of the latter's saloon, at 234 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Policeman Pumeragen gained an entrance to the room and arrested the three men on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday remarked that the nature of the selections justified the policeman in arresting them, but, as there was no violation of the law, he would have to discharge them.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave;") at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship City of Kingston; at 10 AM for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 11 AM for Inagua, Haiti, and Jamaica, per Portia; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia, (letters must be directed "per Silvia";) at 12 M for Jamaica, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus,") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 4 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Sama, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Sama.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas.")

SUNDAY.—At 6:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Gregory, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 26 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1895.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN DIFFER

Opposite Views on Employment of Accountants to Discover Amounts Due City—Electric Light Franchise Granted.

There was a lively discussion at the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon when Alderman Haubert moved that the Board of Audit, consisting of the Controller, City Auditor, and Alderman Haubert, employ expert accountants, temporarily, to examine the books of the Controller, Tax Collector, Register of Water Rates, and Register of Arrears, in order to ascertain the exact amount due to the city.

Alderman Cary moved, as an amendment, that the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor be given the power to appoint the accountants, and said that Register Hinrichs and others had suggested that it was the more proper thing to have the Mayor in charge of the investigation.

Alderman Clark held that Alderman Cary's resolution was a direct insult to Alderman Haubert, and Alderman Haubert said that as long as he was a member of the Board of Audit he would not allow Mr. Hinrichs or any other official to dictate to him.

"The Board of Audit is composed of the Controller, City Auditor, and myself," he said, "and I will not sign any papers or books unless we have the right to have power over these accountants."

Alderman Leich held that the Board of Aldermen was a legislative body, and had no right to turn over its work to others.

"The Republican Party," he said, "will be held responsible for the finances of the city, and for that reason we have no right to delegate our powers to some one else."

Alderman Cary's amendment was lost by a vote of 4 to 13, and Alderman Haubert's resolution was adopted.

The State Electric Light and Power Company was granted a franchise to operate and maintain a plant and to lay electric wires on condition that the company pay to the city each year $500, and 1 per cent. of its gross receipts, and that it would not charge the city more than 30 cents a night a lamp, nor citizens of Brooklyn more than 35 cents a night a lamp.

Alderman Guilfoyle presented a resolution calling upon the Board of Supervisors to do away with the booths in front of the Court House, now used for the sale of tobacco, cigars, papers, and dry goods.

The Alderman claimed that the booths were detrimental to the looks of the building, and also to the business men. The resolution was adopted.

FIRE IN THE OHIO OIL REGION

Many Derricks and Other Valuable Property Destroyed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 28.—A destructive fire has been raging since Saturday in the oil regions, south of here.

The fire seems to have done most damage about Mermil, Cygnet, and Lucky. Among the heaviest losers are the Sun Oil Company, nine derricks, four tanks, and a boiler house; the Palmer Oil Company, twelve derricks, several tanks, and other property; the Ohio Oil Company, four derricks, and other property; Palf Brothers, several derricks and buildings.

The fire started on the edge of the town of Mungen, and burned two miles to the northeast, a strip nearly a mile wide. This is the heart of the best producing oil territory of Ohio. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Arrested on Her Son's Complaint.

Mrs. Caroline Nelson, sixty years old, of 681 Washington Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the complaint of her son, Oliver.

The son said that his mother had been living with him and his wife for some time, but had lately been making trouble and stealing various things. He had asked her to move out, but she had refused to do so. He believed that she was mentally affected.

The woman denied her son's story, but declared that she was willing to move away and never look at his face again. On the woman's promise to move, she was discharged.

WILL CARE FOR THE SAILORS

British Vice Consul to Look After Men Left Behind by the Ludgate Hill—Captain May Be Punished.

Sailors frequently desert their ships, but it is rather unusual for a ship to desert its men. The British Vice Consul, Gilbert Frazer, took that view of the case when the twenty-three mariners of the steamship Ludgate Hill, whose vicissitudes were told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, appeared at the Consulate and told the story of how they had been left behind.

Mr. Frazer listened to the men, and, as there was indisputable evidence that the part which related to their being deserted by the ship was true, the Consul believed that the rest was, and assumed care of the party. They were sent to the Sailors' Home, in Cherry Street, and will be afforded transportation to England by the White Star steamship Majestic, which will sail for Liverpool to-morrow.

E. M. Jackson, a member of the crew, was selected to act as spokesman when the men appeared before Mr. Frazer yesterday. He said that when the cargo had been unloaded at Prentiss's Stores, in Brooklyn, Capt. Hamilton Perry called the crew aft, and told them that about $60 worth of liquor had disappeared from the lazarette, and that the value of it would be deducted from the wages of the men, on a pro rata principle.

The members of the crew had denied all knowledge of the missing liquor, and had pointed out that the 200 longshoremen who had been engaged in discharging the cargo had been afforded a better opportunity for obtaining the liquor than had been given to them.

The Captain would not listen, the spokesman said, and the men left the ship, and went to the Amity Street Police Station. When they returned, shortly afterward, accompanied by a policeman, the Captain refused to allow any of the party on board. Other men were taken on, and when the ship sailed that night she took away all the belongings of the men. None of them had received a cent of money.

In Mr. Frazer's opinion, the Captain had acted in the wrong, and he believes that the British courts will discipline him when the Ludgate Hill arrives in England.

TEXAS MUST BE DOCKED AT HIGH TIDE

Naval Officers Afraid to Trust the Brooklyn Dry Dock at Low Water.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Navy Department is again embarrassed over the dry-dock question, and the best Government dry dock in the United States—that at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—is concerned. It has been deemed advisable to wait for high water before attempting to dock the battleship Texas at Brooklyn, although it was believed that the dock there was capable of allowing the entrance of the largest vessel in the navy at any tide.

The decision not to dock the Texas except at high water is due to the fact that the sides of the dock are too angularly inclined inward, making it somewhat risky for a ship with so great a bulge as the Texas to attempt to enter, excepting under the most favorable conditions known, from comparative measurements of the dock and the battleship, that the latter can enter at low tide, but while the undertaking is not considered dangerous, the department thinks it best to be on the safe side.

The Texas was recently ordered to be docked at the Norfolk Navy Yard, but the depth of water there was found to be inadequate.

The Court of Claims in Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The United States Court of Claims reassembled this morning after the Summer recess, Chief Justice Richardson and the four Associate Justices being present. It was announced that 190 cases on the general calendar and 40 cases on the law calendar were ready for trial. After calling both calendars, the court, without transacting any further business, adjourned for the day. The court will meet daily at 11 o'clock during its present session.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points in Europe at lowest rates.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
†Fulda.....Nov. 16 | *Kaiser W. II.....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
F.B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6¼ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the Spanish Main. The
WEST INDIES Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 30 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20
BERLIN.....Nov. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 27
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13 | PARIS.....Dec. 4

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND.....Oct. 30 | KENSINGTON.....Nov. 13
NOORDLAND.....Nov. 6 | FRIESLAND.....Nov. 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lanoff..Sat., Nov. 2, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Nov. 9, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y; 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co. N'Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Thos. Cook & Son's
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM. PARTY WILL SAIL BY THE S. S. AUGUSTA VICTORIA ON NOV. 6, AND REACH JERUSALEM IN TIME FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIVITY, GIVING TOURISTS AN OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THE FESTIVITIES OBSERVED THERE AT THAT TIME.
WE HAVE ALREADY BOOKED A VERY CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE LIMITED NUMBER THAT WILL BE TAKEN, AND SHALL BE GLAD TO HEAR IMMEDIATELY FROM ANY LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR FINAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH US.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Cor. Broadway and Warren, N. Y.
Cor. Broadway and Thirtieth, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M | Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 6; March 30
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. MIOWERA, Dec. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers